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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Portuguese Journalist Visits, Describes UNITA-Controlled Area (Carlos Pires; TEMPO, 12 Aug 82)	1
Portuguese, Brazilian Instructors at Trade Union School (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Aug 82)	34
Briefs	
Portuguese Specialists Welcomed	35
UNITA Kidnaps Spaniard	35
Cuban, Soviet Personnel Reported Killed	35
Foreigners Captured by UNITA	36
SONANGOL Lubricant Production	36
Kwanza-Sul Capital Renamed	36
Ui ge Municipal Commissioner Fired	36
Benguela Antidelinquent Campaign	37

CHAD

Habre Not in Control, Asserts Ex-minister (AFRICA AFP, 27 Aug 82)	38
--	----

ETHIOPIA

Thousands on Waiting Lists for Homes (Seyoum Ayele; AFRICA AFP, 27 Aug 82)	40
Briefs	
Eritrea Fears Ethiopian Buildup	42
Armed Struggle Achieving Success	42
TPLF Successes Against Ethiopia	42
School Uniforms	43

GUINEA

Toure Statement in Lome (Lome Domestic Service, 6 Sep 82)	44
--	----

GUINEA-BISSAU

Critical Economic Situation Reviewed, Measures Awaited
(NO PINTCHA, 28 Jul 82) 47

Briefs

Senegal Fuel Assistance	49
Unsuitable Peanut Storage Facilities	49
GDR Women's Donation	49
New Military Court Members	50
Payments in Foreign Currency	50

IVORY COAST

Minister Kanon on Cocoa Situation
(Bra Kanon Interview; FRATERNITE MATIN, 23 Aug 82) 51

KENYA

President Moi: Government Removing 'Elements' Likely To Spoil
(Nairobi Domestic Service, 7 Sep 82) 56

Asian Community Urged To Remain
(DAILY TIMES, 7 Sep 82) 58

Briefs

Nairobi Ministers Meeting 60

MADAGASCAR

Presidential Election Scheduled; Law Defines How It Will Be Run
(MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 10 Jul 82) 61

Cooperation With Mauritius Renewed, Support Pledged
(MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 13 Jul 82) 63

MALI

Traore Returns to Bamako From Dakar Visit
(Bamako Domestic Service, 9 Sep 82) 65

MAURITIUS

Editorial Discusses Indian Ocean Policy
(Phillipe Forget; L'EXPRESS, 27 Aug 82) 66

MOZAMBIQUE

People's Frustration Feeds MNR Propaganda
(AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Aug 82) 68

NPM Undertakes European Tour for Arms (ATHENS NEWS, 24 Apr 82)	70
'Sick Cells' in Body, Society Paralleled (Elias Cossa; NOTICIAS, 29 Jul 82)	71
Lack of Goods Hampers Zambezia Agricultural Marketing (Benjamin Faduco; NOTICIAS, 29 Jul 82)	73
Briefs	
Need for Austerity	75
Hungarian Medicine, Food Donation	75
Field Work, Training in GDR	75
Italian Priest Kidnaped	76
NRM Reportedly in Zambezia	76
MNR Down Helicopter	76
Alleged Secret Police Purge	76
NAMIBIA	
Leader' 'Sensitivity' Questioned (Hannes Smith; WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 4 Sep 82)	77
'FINANCIAL MAIL' Report on SA Aid to Namibia Challenged (ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 30 Jul 82)	79
SENEGAL	
'LE SOLEIL' Editorial on PLO 'Victory' (Editorial, Alioune Drame; LE SOLEIL, 23 Aug 82)	82
'LE SOLEIL' on U.S. Mid-East Peace Plan (Editorial, Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla; LE SOLEIL, 3 Sep 82)	84
Briefs	
PDS Militants Trial Postponed	85
SOMALI	
Briefs	
Delegation Attends Arab League Meetings	86
DFSS, Government Forces Clash	86
SOUTH AFRICA	
Commentary on Dr Henry Kissinger's Visit (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 2 Sep 82)	87
Outcome of West German Elections Discussed (Aida Parker; THE CITIZEN, 1 Sep 82)	88

General Explains Defense Callup System (Umtata Capital Radio, 10 Sep 82)	90
Report of Treurnight's Death Stirs SABC Controversy (THE CITIZEN, 2, 3 Sep 82)	91
Du Plessis's Warning Du Plessis Criticized, by Jende Knyppe, Jaap Theron	
Details on Compulsory Military Training Legislation Given (THE CITIZEN, 2, 3 Sep 82)	95
Call-Up of Immigrants Reaction Reported, by David Spiro	
Strydom Bids Soweto Goodbye (SOWETAN, 1 Sep 82)	99
Impact of Split of Afrikaner Monolith Discussed (Editorial; SOWETAN, 1 Sep 82)	100
Union Slams Detention of Sabmawu's Secretary General (SOWETAN, 1 Sep 82)	102
Manpower Minister on Planned Labor Legislation (THE CITIZEN, 2 Sep 82)	103
Court Bans Meeting of Municipal Workers Union (Sharon Li Green; THE CITIZEN, 3 Sep 82)	105
Increased Labor Unrest Deplored (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 1 Sep 82)	106
Four Hundred Dock Workers Fired in Port Elizabeth (THE CITIZEN, 3 Sep 82)	108
Pretoria Students Reject Decision To Open Campus to All Races (THE CITIZEN, 3 Sep 82)	109
Dean Nkoane Made Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg (SOWETAN, 1 Sep 82)	111
Four NAT Delegates Reject Reform Proposals (THE CITIZEN, 3 Sep 82)	112
Lack of Food, Development in Lebowa Reported (Nkopane Makobane; SOWETAN, 1 Sep 82)	114
Farmers Call for Increased State Aid (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 2 Sep 82)	115

Police Investigate North Coast Cane Fires
(THE CITIZEN, 2 Sep 82) 116

Briefs
Separate Education 117

TOGO

Briefs
Grain to Benin 118

ZIMBABWE

Briefs
Traffic Ban, Curfew 119

ANGOLA

PORtUGUESE JOURNALIST VISITS, DESCRIBES UNITA-CONTROLLED AREA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Aug 82 pp 17-24

[Articles by special correspondent Carlos Pires]

[Text] A week ago, when I sent the telex from Kinshasa containing a brief introduction to an article on the 13 days that I spent in Angola with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], I did not by any means imagine that, in Portugal, there was talk of "conspiracies" and "plots" involving Jonas Savimbi's organization, South Africa, Gabon and mercenaries from Portuguese territory. To complete this picture, upon my arrival in Lisbon, I found that there had been meetings of the president of the republic with the representatives of the government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and government investigations of the publicized "conspiracy" hatched on Portuguese soil. With this introduction, I wish to state, for the necessary purposes, that my testimony has only one goal: to convey objectively what I saw in Angola, and to inform the Portuguese public about a reality that has been scandalously disregarded in Portugal.

In the capacity of the first Portuguese journalist to visit Angolan territory controlled by UNITA, I toured (along with Bill Mutschmann and Doreen Mutschmann of CBS News, Roger Holeidre, a leading reporter for PARIS MATCH covering Africa, Asia and South America, and Olga Swinzow, of LIBERATION) thousands of kilometers in Angola, by plane and jeep, night and day; and I learned that UNITA unequivocally controls, dominates and governs a vast area of Angolan soil, three times the size of the Portuguese territory.

The notion that I took from Portugal, to the effect that Jonas Savimbi's organization was nothing but a "gang of puppets" or a small "terrorist group" without any entrenchment among the people, subsidized and backed by South Africa, was totally refuted when I saw thousands of Angolans from nearly all the country's provinces participating in, or following the activities of UNITA's Fifth Congress, held on 22-30 July, near Mavinga. Far removed from what Gen Ramalho Eanes commented when he visited Angola, UNITA has well equipped, organized and disciplined Armed Forces (FALA); a government (Coordination of General Administration) comprised of seven members, dealing with Natural Resources, Domestic and Foreign Trade, Nationality, Justice, National Patrimony, Health and Social Welfare, Education and Culture, and Agriculture and Livestock; a huge population which backs it without reservations; and a territory which is now larger than the province of Cuando-Cubango.

The large military vehicles in which UNITA's population and troops are carried over the several thousand kilometers that we traversed, of Polish (STAR) and Soviet (GAZ, VAZ and IPAN) make; the sizable number of Kalashnikov, AK and AK 47 light machine guns of the same origin; the Russian SAM 7, RPJ 7 and 14.5 anti-aircraft devices; the countless instances of military from the FAPLA (MPLA Armed Forces) who have joined the FALA; the Cuban soldiers who joined UNITA; the ease and duration of the Fifth Congress (with a military parade, soccer matches, dancing and an atmosphere of constant festivity); the more than 70 hours that I spent along "trails" without hearing a single shot; and the fact that there was electric light at the base where the Congress took place (an easy target for possible bombardment) are irrefutable evidence that UNITA is an Angolan movement with growing entrenchment among the people, and that there can be no solution for peace in Angola without UNITA or against it.

Without eradicating this reality, and if Portugal wants to play a major role, in the more or less near future, in the development of this former colony, our country must intensify diplomatic relations with Angola, without interfering in its internal conflicts; because labeling UNITA a "small group" is just as much interference as allowing alleged activities against the internationally recognized government to take place on Portuguese territory.

Moreover, this position has been intelligently pursued by African and European countries which, while maintaining diplomatic relations with the government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, do not reject nor disregard the Angolan reality.

To all those who claim or dogmatically believe that UNITA's military activities are dependent on the South African "invasions," I wish to state that, on the vast territory controlled by Jonas Savimbi, I did not see a single South African soldier. The Army of South Africa controls a strip of Angolan territory located near the border with Namibia (around N'Giva), over 1,000 kilometers from Mavinga, where the Fifth Congress was held.

Finally, I wish to stress that all of UNITA's troops are Angolans, who speak Portuguese, and that, along with the populations affected, they are guaranteeing an enviable agricultural production in many sections of Africa. Evidence of this is the effort that UNITA is making in this area, which I observed at the Resistance Production Center in the Ganguela region, where 1,160 persons are working under the direction of 20 agricultural technicians.

I left Lisbon at 0145 hours in the early morning of 23 July, accompanied by a UNITA official; 11 hours later, after a stop in Kinshasa, we landed in Johannesburg. We had a 48-hour stay on South African territory; we were passengers in transit.

At the exit of the airport, a Portuguese diplomat, rather silent but efficient, was waiting for us. When we had been properly identified, we were taken to a hotel located 2 or 3 kilometers from the airport.

"The rooms are in your name, so that there will not be any problems...."

He had noticed quite accurately that my companion was black.

We spent the rest of the day and night passing time until the next contact, which was to be on Saturday morning. During this interval we had time to observe that "apartheid" exists.

A white South African came looking for us at 0800 hours on the dot. We left Johannesburg, heading for Pretoria. Waiting for us at an airport on the outskirts of the capital was a South African family which owned a six-seater Cessna: a couple and an 11-year old daughter.

Once again, uncertainty prevailed, but the organization was perfect.

When the baggage had been loaded, the small plane took off, bound for Botswana.

Where would we land? What was our destination?

My traveling companion and I eyed one another; he was smiling and calm, while I was uncertain, doubtful and suspicious.

From the dialog held with the pilot, a man who showed his 60 years, I was able to follow the route that we were taking. After 4 hours of flying, they told me that I was flying over Southern Angola. My suspicion increased. After all, I was not carrying a visa....

Half an hour later, I discerned the landing "strip," a real "trail," and, beside it, some soldiers.

UNITA? MPLA? Cubans?

We landed at 1225 hours, and were received by Captain Kalala and six UNITA military men. Enslconced in the jeep, we took the "trail" out. Little did I know that it would spend a period of 30 hours in an endless forest of mussivi and girasondes, with which the lumberjacks in the "Land at the End of the World" are so familiar. At 1700 hours, there was the dazzling spectacle of the African sunset: a great, enormous sun, three times the size of ours, which concealed itself, staining the horizon with blood.

At 0545 hours the next day, the same sun found us still traveling, on a journey that would not end until late afternoon on that day, after the king-star was hidden for the second time.

It was almost night, in the dark, when we were awaited by a crowd which received us warmly with songs on their lips and Sawimbi in their hearts. It was an unexpected reception. We were in the Ganguela region, at the Resistance Production Center, headed by Major Chitombi.

The next day was taken up completely by a visit to UNITA's major agricultural production center. The foodstuffs for the combat front are sent out from there. There is corn, wheat, beans, manioc, potatoes and all kinds of garden produce.

This base also had an agricultural school, directed by engineer and agricultural technician Katata, attended by 20 students.

Near the Resistance Production Center, in Likua, there is operating a military hospital, directed by Captain-Doctor Chimbanda, with a laboratory, medical section, surgery (29 beds) and operation unit. There, we had an opportunity to witness an operation performed by the head of the surgical unit, Captain-Doctor Baio.

It was there that I met Bill Mutschmann and Doreen Mutschmann (from CBS News), Roger Holeidre (leading reporter from PARTIS MATCH and winner of the 1980 Asia award), and Olga Swinzow (from LIBERACION), my inseparable companions, with whom I shared some very surrealistic experiences.

On the 27th, we left for Kakuche, headquarters of the transportation sector, where I had occasion to view the wreckage of a helicopter shot down on 17 June with anti-aircraft of Soviet manufacture (RP 17), confiscated from the MPLA. At the time when it was brought down, this helicopter was between Vila Nova de Armada and Baixo Longa, in the province of Cuando-Cubango.

In Kakuche, we also had an opportunity to see countless vehicles from Poland and the Soviet Union (STAR, GAZ, VAZ and IPAN), captured from the MPLA.

When the visit had ended, we headed for Ovissangue, where I interviewed the prisoners held by UNITA: Portuguese, Argentines, Brazilians, Swiss, Spaniards and the only two Soviet prisoners of war that I met. Ahead of us, however, were another 12 hours of travel, part of it along the Luengue River.

We were 31 difficult hours away from the base where the congress was to be held, painfully sustained between the severe cold of night and the strong heat of day so typical of the Angolan climate during the dry season. It was the longest and hardest interval that we spent in Sawimbi's Angola.

Dust-colored, covered with earth, dirty, sweaty and exhausted, we reached the goal of our journey. It was 1500 hours on the afternoon of the 29th. An enormous base, with thousands of people and troops; in the air, songs of struggle, with Sawimbi in them; the same songs that we never again ceased to hear, morning, afternoon and night, until we left Angola.

In mid-morning, on Friday, we met Sawimbi. The man who intoxicated and encouraged that throng 16 years ago was there in front of us. It did not take us very long to notice the reasons that the leader is adored and followed by thousands upon thousands of Angolans. He spoke to us about UNITA, MPLA, Agostinho Neto, his native land, Portugal and the Portuguese. Hours later, he was unanimously elected again by the 1,553 congress members to the presidency of his party. At night, there was celebration: the dancing began at 2000 hours, and the "merengue" lasted until dawn. We were there too, dancing to the sound of music played by the "Oppressed Blacks," "Black Resistance" and "Sound of Liberty."

Saturday marked the end of the celebration. From 1000 hours until sunset, we remained at the parade without interruption: Dancing and singing, recital of poems, a karate exhibition and an impressive military parade, in which three FALA battalions participated comprised the final spectacle that none of us had expected to attend in the Angolan jungle in 1982. A fitting conclusion was the final soccer match in which six teams participated. "Red Star" and "Black Star" were the contestants in a lively match, and at the end it was the captain of the Red team who had the honor of receiving the trophy from the hands of Jonas Sawimbi.

The game was the end of the festivities on our trip. Another 4 hours of "STAR" and we were in Mavinga, where a nine-seater Cessna piloted by two Portuguese was waiting for us. Eight hours later, we landed calmly in the capital of an African country from which we would return to Portugal days later.

"We left Cuba to help the MPLA against the South Africans, but when we arrived we soon found out that they had deceived us. The South Africans that we had come to fight in the Angolan jungles were the Angolans themselves, after all." The one who told us this is Miguel Garcia who, with Angelo Paulo, deserted the Cuban Army on 20 November 1980 to join UNITA. Courage? Cowardice? We don't want to answer. We only know, from their remarks, that they were forced to go to Angola to carry out, with the other nearly 30,000 Cubans stationed in Angolan territory in 1980, a 2-year commission. "If we had not come, we would, inevitably, have been branded antisocial elements in the country, for refusing to take part in proletarian internationalism."

With this action, Miguel Garcia (aged 22, a seventh year student and future engineer) and Angelo Paulo (aged 20, a seventh year student and a candidate for officer status in the merchant marine) bade farewell to the land of their birth: "We shall never be able to enter it again. We would immediately be prosecuted and jailed for cowardice and treason."

"And what now?" we ask. "Now? Now until UNITA's victory or an understanding between UNITA and MPLA."

TEMPO: What was your reason for going over to UNITA?

Miguel Garcia: We left Cuba to help the MPLA against the South Africans, but when we arrived we soon found out that they had deceived us. The South Africans that we had come to fight in the Angolan jungles were the Angolans themselves, after all.

TEMPO: How old are you?

M.G.: Twenty-two.

TEMPO: When you came to Angola, was it because you were forced by your government or of your own free will?

M.G.: They claim that the Cubans go to Angola of their own free will, but that is a lie, because no amount of money can pay for death. For example, they didn't ask me whether I wanted to go or not. They only notified me that I had to go.

TEMPO: And what if you did not agree?

M.G.: Well, in that case things would become worse. I would inevitably have been "branded" an "antisocial element" in the country for refusing to take part in proletarian internationalism."

TEMPO: And what would that mean?

M.G.: That I was not a revolutionary.

Cubans: Compulsory 2-Year Commission in Angola

TEMPO: In your opinion, because you are certainly familiar with the mood among the Cuban military in Angola, would many others fight against their will?

M.G.: The vast majority of the Cuban military are forced to go to Angola. Once they have arrived here, whether they like it or not, they have a compulsory 2-year commission.

TEMPO: What do you think of UNITA? Do you believe that it has a chance of conquering the Cubans and the FAPLA or not?

M.G.: It is only a matter of time. At present, the FAPLA are disorganized and the Cubans, who are not trained to fight in the jungle, have low morale. That is why, as a general rule, they are beaten every time they leave the towns, always having many more casualties than UNITA has.

TEMPO: When did you surrender?

M.G.: On 20 November 1980.

30,000 Cubans in Angola in 1980

TEMPO: How many Cubans were there in Angola at that time?

M.G.: Nearly 30,000.

TEMPO: Are you saying that the Cubans are not trained to fight in the jungle, but MPLA is?

M.G.: MPLA is trained, but, as I said, it is very disorganized.

TEMPO: Which fights more against UNITA: MPLA or the Cubans?

M.G.: The Cubans are the ones who are opposing and holding back the victory of UNITA. The FAPLA are truly disorganized.

TEMPO: Is there a willingness for understanding on MPLA's part?

M.G.: The government may desire it, because it knows (even the political leaders are aware) that there are many citizens who want it. The problem is that MPLA is dependent on the Soviet Union.

TEMPO: Are there many Soviets in Angola?

M.G.: A great many, especially military technicians.

TEMPO: Would you be one if you had not surrendered to UNITA?

M.G.: I think so.

TEMPO: And what about you, Angelo Paulo, how old are you?

Angelo Paulo: 20.

'Treason to the Fatherland'

TEMPO: The position that you have assumed will surely prevent you from returning to Cuba for the next few years, will it not?

A.P.: Yes, from now on we can never enter it again. We would immediately be prosecuted and jailed for cowardice and treason to the fatherland.

TEMPO: Are the youth in Cuba satisfied with this situation? Do they accept the fact that Fidel Castro's government is sending Cubans to other countries?

A.P.: No, no one believes in that! The youth of Cuba naturally challenges Fidel's policy, but it has no other recourse. And the Cuban people are unwilling to have their sons sent to die in other countries.

TEMPO: How much were you earning as a solider in Angola?

M.G.: 150 cuanzas per month.

TEMPO: Is that all?

A.P.: Exactly.

TEMPO: Does UNITA treat you well?

M.G.: Yes, we have no reason to complain.

TEMPO: And does it think that you came willingly?

M.G.: I have no doubts.

TEMPO: But it might also think that you are spies, might it not?

A.P.: Our behavior leaves no room for deception.

'UNITA Controls a Sizable Portion of the Territory'

TEMPO: In your opinion, is UNITA tending to win the war?

M.G.: Without any doubt. From 1978 (the time when I arrived in Angola) until now it was not believed; it seemed like a dream. UNITA has, in fact, progressed, and it controls a sizable portion of Angolan territory.

TEMPO: Where were you located when you went over to UNITA?

M.G.: In Menongue.

TEMPO: What is the radius of action of the FAPLA and the Cubans?

M.G.: They hardly leave the towns; they operate very close to them; they avoid the jungle.

TEMPO: So we are absolutely safe here?

M.G.: Yes, totally.

TEMPO: But is there no chance of their coming here?

M.G.: You can feel quite at ease because they never come here any more.

TEMPO: No?

A.P.: No, they do not reach here!

TEMPO: Are you married, either of you?

M.G.: No.

TEMPO: And if you were, would you have been sent to Angola too?

M.G.: We had to go, on a compulsory basis.

TEMPO: What is your schooling, Miguel?

M.G.: The seventh grade.

TEMPO: And what about Paulo?

A.P.: I am in the sixth grade.

TEMPO: Did you interrupt your studies to come?

M.G.: Yes, this situation only harmed us. For example, I was studying engineering.

TEMPO: And you, Paulo?

A.P.: Merchant marine.

What Now?

TEMPO: What now?

M.G.: Now? Now, until UNITA's victory or an understanding between UNITA and MPLA.

TEMPO: Then, good luck!

M.G. and A.P.: Thanks.

"The ideal solution would be negotiations between UNITA and MPLA. But if MPLA does not accept, we have no recourse other than to continue fighting. And we are winning the war!" These comments were made by Jonas Savimbi, the uncontested leader of UNITAS, to TEMPO's special correspondent during the course of his party's Fifth Congress, which took place in Angola, near Mavinga, between 22 and 30 July. With regard to the image that exists in Portugal and most of the Western countries in general that UNITA is operating only in the areas invaded by South Africa, Jonas Savimbi was categorical in his denunciation of what he called "the Soviet weapon of disinformation." And he declared: "We must admit that the West, in which Portugal is included, suffers from a major campaign of disinformation, one of the strongest weapons of the Soviet Union to prevent the Western public from being able to react to its acts of imperialism, specifically here in Angola. For this very reason, the Western press itself is afraid of telling the truth."

Cultured, enlightened and aware that Angola is associated with the imperialist greed of the superpowers, Savimbi is seeking the correct path for a people who are fighting with determination for liberty and who "have not yet had time to enjoy the fruits of independence." It is in the face of this reality and certain of the space that UNITA is conquering on Angolan territory that the chief of the "Kwachas" remarks, in a warning tone, with a certain amount of zest: "Portugal cannot engage in a blind, stupid policy toward Angola so long as the fighting has not ended. The Portuguese people, owing to the knowledge that they have of the Angolan people, are without doubt the ones in Europe who have the greatest willingness and calling to be able to work here."

Sharp, discerning, determined and an integral part of the life of his people, Savimbi does not fear the future: "UNITA is 16 years old, with a well-defined political, military and administrative structure, which will enable it to progress under any circumstances."

TEMPO: This is not the image of UNITA that exists in Portugal. From what I have had occasion to observe, and after having traveled over hundreds upon hundreds of kilometers of territory that is unequivocally Angolan, the reality of the organization headed by Dr Jonas Savimbi is quite different. In fact, UNITAS controls, dominates and governs a vast area of Angolan territory, where I did not see a single South African.

The first question that I put to you is the following: How do you explain the fact that UNITA is able to hold its congress in Angola so easily, involving thousands of people, and that, at night for example, there is normal living here, with electric light, singing and peace? Is it possible that the MPLA authorities are unaware of this?

Jonas Savimbi: We must admit that the West, in which Portugal is included, suffers from disinformation, one of the strongest weapons of the Soviet Union to prevent the Western public from being able to react to its acts of imperialism, specifically here in Angola. For this very reason, the Western press itself is afraid of telling the truth. We have already invited journalists of various nationalities (Portuguese, although they did not visit as much territory as you visited, Americans, French and British); but later they had trouble explaining what they saw, because the Western newspapers themselves have been infiltrated.

What is happening, therefore, is a constant attempt by the Soviets to discredit our struggle: the Soviet weapon of disinformation!

But, as you can see, there is really a vast territory in Angola that we control. We have structures, people and Armed Forces. And they don't come here, not because they don't know or don't want to. They don't come here because they cannot! They have already tried several times, but they were unsuccessful. As you have had occasion to observe, we have brought down helicopters and planes, and they are quite well aware that we have equipment with which to defend ourselves. For example, the Soviet SAM 7 antiaircraft that we captured from them.

Hence, they are quite knowledgeable on where we are and the territory that we control. The town of Mavinga, very near here, has been under our control for over a year and a half. They know about it, and they also certainly know that we use the runway for aircraft located there.

TEMPO: Therefore, Angola's problem has not been solved?

J.S.: It has not, and its status must be understood. There are two forces here fighting, which will be fighting for a long time if a solution is not found.

TEMPO: What solution, Dr Savimbi?

J.S.: The ideal one would be negotiations between us and MPLA. But if MPLA does not accept we have no recourse other than to continue fighting. And we are winning the war!

TEMPO: If I interpret your remarks correctly, the battle will not be so much against MPLA as against the Cubans and the Soviet Union.

J.S.: Primarily. In fact, our battle is anti-imperialist. What we want is for the Cubans to return to their country and the Soviets to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Angola, which has not yet had time to enjoy the fruits of independence.

Free Elections in Angola Are UNITA's Great Desire

TEMPO: If there should be an understanding between MPLA and UNITA, would it be possible to anticipate free elections in your country?

J.S.: That is precisely our great desire.

TEMPO: Why are there no free elections in Angola, as there are in Portugal or Western Europe?

J.S.: MPLA puts off elections because it has no electorate. In any event, I should tell you that we would not be too insistent on elections, if MPLA were willing to find a formula that would afford the distribution of power or the participation of all patriotic forces in the country's government.

TEMPO: At the present time, there is evidence of some differences within MPLA, and it is even admitted that the departure of Minister Mendes de Carvalho might give

rise to a split. Could that prove advantageous for an MPLA/UNITA understanding?

J.S.: We do not intend to take advantage of the difficulties of others. What we would say is that MPLA has always experienced divisions. We might remind you that, shortly before the coup d'etat in Portugal, MPLA was struggling with deep divisions which it did not manage to surmount, even to confront decolonization.

MPLA claims to have a monolithic ideology but, in fact, it is a heterogeneous group. Those divisions will continue and MPLA will exist permanently in the midst of them.

What we wish is that MPLA woulds overcome internal differences so as to hold a discussion with us.

TEMPO: Is there anyone in MPLA who wants an understanding with UNITA?

J.S.: Unquestionably. There are, in fact, certain patriots who would like to see the end of this conflict through negotiations. Others, however, totally sold to the Soviet Union, are not interested in talking with UNITA. It is they who are prolonging the war in Angola!

TEMPO: Who might be closer to an understanding with UNITA: Jose Eduardo dos Santos or Mendes de Carvalho?

J.S.: I can only say that I know Mendes de Carvalho and I have never seen Eduardo dos Santos.

TEMPO: Does Mendes de Carvalho have any representative status among the population?

J.S.: Certainly! Why was he jailed by the Portuguese? Why did he suffer so much during the anticolonial battle?

There is a vast difference between Mendes de Carvalho and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a person whom I truly do not know. Besides, Jose Eduardo dos Santos is so important that he never showed up at the negotiations which we are holding with MPLA. UNITA does not know that personage.

A Step Toward Understanding Between MPLA and UNITA

TEMPO: Before President Agostinho Neto died, was any major step taken toward an understanding between MPLA and UNITA?

J.S.: Certainly, through President Senghor.

TEMPO: Why didn't it materialize?

J.S.: Because the contact took place in July 1979, and Agostinho Neto died in September, without having had time to carry out his plans.

How Eanes' Visit to Angola Was Viewed by UNITA

TEMPO: The Portuguese president, Ramalho Eanes, was in Angola. How do you interpret this visit? Should it be viewed merely as a normal state courtesy between two countries with good diplomatic relations?

J.S.: No. On the one hand, it may be associated with mutual commercial interests; but, in our interpretation, that visit was nothing but an attempt by the Portuguese president to save MPLA. In fact, we interpret that visit as a maneuver against us.

We are informed on the positions that the various countries have assumed regarding the Angolan problem. At the present time, for example, the Americans are doing their utmost to try to find a solution for Namibia and Angola. Portugal, for its part, has persistently assumed positions against UNITA, which have been conveyed to us by the countries which the Portuguese contact.

It is for this very reason that we are not pleased with that visit. We know that there are plans which the Portuguese Government wants to carry out here in Angola, but which can never have any effect. Peace is the necessary and sufficient condition for Angolan economic development. Nothing can be done without it, and everyone who wants to aid the Angola people will have to contribute to the materialization of that essential condition. Any individual who does not understand this issue, helping MPLA to reinforce its positions, is only contributing to the prolongation of the conflict.

TEMPO: Dr Jonas Savimbi interprets Gen Ramalho Eanes' visit to Angola as a maneuver against UNITA. The fact is that, both on the level of the Portuguese head of state and that of the Pinto Balsemao government, there has been an interest and significant steps have been taken to intensify the relations. For this reason, do you think that the position of the Democratic Alliance government of the right-of-center will in any way contribute to the strengthening of MPLA? Do you think that the intensification of relations between the two governments may be aimed at saving the party of Jose Eduardo dos Santos?

J.S.: Well, there is no doubt that Portugal's relations with Angola are based on economic interests; and furthermore it is not only Portugal that is trading with MPLA. America, France, Great Britain, everyone is also in that category.

The Relations Between Portugal and UNITA Are Not Non-Existent, But....

TEMPO: Concretely, what are the relations between Portugal and UNITA?

J.S.: None exist.

TEMPO: Not even concealed?

J.S.: Not even that. What we can say is that we have many sympathizers in Portugal: many Portuguese who, although they are outside of the government, do not fail to have a valid political opinion and who agree with and back our battle.

They know us, and they realize that UNITA has a desire for cooperation with the Portuguese people.

TEMPO: With which Portuguese parties are those people affiliated, if you were to cite a position for them?

J.S.: It is known that all the parties in the AD [Domocratic Alliance] coalition are our sympathizers, although in different degrees. When I was in Morocco during 1979 and 1980, I was visited by various Portuguese individuals, some from PSD [Social Democratic Party] and others from CDS [Social Democratic Center Party].

TEMPO: Are there also some in PS [Socialist Party] who sympathize with UNITA?

J.S.: I would like to think so; I would like to think so. I have that impression because there are personages of recognized political caliber who have at times given us that impression. I shall never forget the relations that we had with Dr Almeida Santos at the time of the Alvor Accord. We are convinced that he is part of a group of major political figures with a certain amount of openness.

UNITA's Prisoners

TEMPO: The Portuguese living in Angola appear to be the chosen target of UNITA. Why?

J.S.: It is not only the Portuguese; at the present time, there are Brazilian, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Cuban and Argentine prisoners.

TEMPO: What would be necessary to have UNITA release the Portuguese prisoners?

J.S.: What was necessary for us to release the first ones? We have merely made contact with a Portuguese political force, in this instance, CDS. We are demanding absolutely no conditions.

TEMPO: But what, specifically, is the reason that UNITA has captured civilians?

J.S.: The problem that has occurred is as follows: There are military or paramilitary forces stationed in all the localities controlled by MPLA. The Cubans and Russians are military, and the ODP (People's Defense Organization), comprised of individuals trained as People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, who are attacking our troops, are paramilitary. So, in order to liberate our territory, we have to occupy the localities and to eject MPLA. And if we are involved in those operations, it is not to hold them blameworthy for collusion with the regime that was imposed on them, but rather to remove them from the influence of the government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

It is often possible for them to be killed, because it is an attack that we are making on the locality. But all those who survive are grateful to come with us. Hence, I have no doubt of their innocence.

The civilians are elements of the war. Unfortunately, that is so.

However, I must tell you that there is no conflict between us and our prisoners, except with the Russians, who are prisoners of war.

TEMPO: What would be required for the release of the two Soviet prisoners?

J.S.: That problem is complex.

'The Soviet Union Must Admit That It Invaded Angola'

TEMPO: Would it be necessary for the Soviet Union to recognize UNITA?

J.S.: We would not say that much, because we are realistic, and this would be impossible. But the Soviet Union must admit that it invaded Angola! Unless this happens, we could hardly release the two Soviet prisoners, despite the pressure being exerted on us in this respect.

'Our Guerrillas Have Now Spread As Far As the Malanje-Saurimo Road'

TEMPO: What are UNITA's present and future prospects?

J.S.: The present ones are excellent; we are continuing the fighting and extending our action in the national territory. There were areas associated with MPLA (as in the case of Malanje, North Kuanza and South Kuanza) which are now gradually, but steadfastly and consciously, coming over to UNITA's side. Our guerrillas have now spread as far as the Malanje-Saurimo road, areas which traditionally belonged to MPLA. Therefore, we consider the current situation extremely favorable for us.

I would also like to stress that we sense a certain amount of discouragement in the FAPLA (MPLA Armed Forces) at present. One may observe them going over to UNITA by the dozens. It is for this very reason that the FAPLA are not a problem for us, but rather the Russians and Cubans.

TEMPO: Are there many examples of civilian elements that you had imprisoned who later joined UNITA's forces?

J.S.: The instances of that are very numerous.

'Nearly 15 African Countries Are Cooperating With Us'

TEMPO: For UNITA to be the reality that it is, it must of course be backed not only internally but primarily on the external level. Which countries on the African continent are backing your organization directly?

J.S.: For reasons of strategy and secrecy I cannot say what I would like, because, as you know, all the African countries recognized the Luanda government. In any case, I must tell you that nearly 15 countries are cooperating with us.

There are also European states helping us, which it is not fitting for us to disclose, for the same reasons.

TEMPO: The opinion that exists in Portugal regarding the entrenchment of UNITA in Angola is that this organization is operating only in the areas invaded by South Africa.

J.S.: But, as you have seen, this is absolutely untrue; because there are no South Africans here; not even one! Nor is this the area in which South Africa is fighting SWAPO [South West African People's Organization].

TEMPO: What, specifically, are the relations existing between UNITA and South Africa?

J.S.: The relations that we have with South Africa are primarily commercial, as a result of the geographical position in which we find ourselves, something that cannot be ignored.

If we were located in Algeria or Nigeria, we certainly would not need South Africa. But that is not the case. Remember, however, that MPLA itself has its contacts with the South African Government.

At the outset, South Africa did not understand the strategic value of our struggle. Today, however, it realizes that the battle against the Soviet Union has, to a certain extent, effects on the South African area itself.

Be that as it may, I repeat that our relations are purely commercial. That is to say, whatever we need (fuel, food, pharmaceuticals) we purchase on the South African market.

Most of the Weapons That We Have Are of Soviet Make

TEMPO: And what about the weapons?

J.S.: Not the weapons. We obtain the weapons from everywhere but South Africa.

However, I should stress that most of the weapons that we have are of Soviet make or are from the Warsaw Pact countries, captured in the battle against MPLA.

TEMPO: In your opinion, what could Portugal's role become in the development of Angola?

J.S: A preeminent, extremely important role. The Portuguese people, owing to the knowledge that they have of the Angolan people, are without doubt the ones in Europe who have the greatest willingness and calling to be able to work here. The language, the culture, the habits and the customs are bonds which have united us for centuries.

It is for this very reason that I think that President Eanes (whom I respect as president of the Portuguese Republic) is very short-sighted from a political standpoint. In fact, he does not understand the dynamic forces in this country. No one can do anything against or without UNITA in Angola because, at the present time, we have the majority of the population on our side. And the battle that we have undertaken is endless.

Since, in our opinion, the president of the Portuguese Republic is extremely short-sighted, we wish to make note of it to you. And the entire plan that he has with MPLA will certainly result in failure.

If Eanes Had Visited Huambo....

TEMPO: I heard some UNITA militants comment here that if Eanes had visited Huambo when he traveled to Angola things would not have gone well with him. Is that true?

J.S.: We were attacking! We were prepared to attack! You can be certain of that.

But, unfortunately, this did not occur. The MPLA Armed Forces and the Cubans were quite well aware of it; and they were afraid.

On that occasion, some Portuguese living in Huambo were agitating in support of Eanes' coming to Angola. We promptly caught about three of four of them!

I think that Portugal is in a position to understand the situation in which our country finds itself. It is familiar with Angola, its divisions and its socio-political substratum. Portugal cannot engage in a blind, stupid policy toward Angola so long as the fighting has not ended! There is the instance of the agreement between the governments of Lisbon and Luanda, which calls for the arrival of 20,000 Portuguese.

We even have reports (which, I can state, reached us from the United States) to the effect that, in a possible departure of the Cubans, many of those "cooperants" would be military trained in anti-guerrilla warfare. That would be useless! Because the UNITA which the Portuguese Government knew during the colonial war is completely outdated. If, for the past 6 years, we have been fighting the Cubans successfully, it would be easier for us to defeat the Portuguese. Just recently, in Sa da Bandeira, for example, some Portuguese captains were killed.

When the president was elected, he assumed two obligations toward the Portuguese people: the first one, to serve them; and the second, to attempt to establish sincere relations with all the nations of the world. But he is not serving the Portuguese people by creating rivalries in Angola which is the major Portuguese-speaking country of the former colonies. And it is the Angolan situation, precisely, that Eanes does not understand. With his policy, he will only cause disruption.

The Portuguese president cannot follow the policy of Eduardo dos Santos, who is a political infant. He does not perceive any of this. General Eanes should listen to experienced people familiar with our situation. We want to maintain good relations with the Portuguese people, but Eanes' policy has been a constant obstacle.

How is it possible for him to have referred to UNITA as "that group" in his speech in Luanda? How is it possible for him, in that same speech, to have claimed that our militants who occasionally visit Lisbon are only representing their family? This is an insult!

TEMPO: The image that I shall take to Portugal is not that, in fact, because UNITA is actually a well represented force. It has people, and an army, and it governs a vast expanse of Angolan soil.

J.S.: We are concerned about having the UN send its forces to the border with Namibia; because, when this happens, the MPLA propaganda claiming that we exist only with military backing from South Africa will be refuted.

'Cuando-Cubango Province Is Controlled By UNITA'

TEMPO: Where, specifically, is South Africa operating against SWAPO?

J.S.: South Africa is operating only in the N'Giva area, which is a very small portion of Southern Angola. The province of Cuando-Cubango, with the exception of Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale, is totally controlled by UNITA.

TEMPO: Since your struggle is, as you say, mainly against Cubans and Soviets, would not the West be expected to support UNITA more?

J.S.: Yes, but I repeat again that the strength of the Soviet Union lies in disinformation; and that its propaganda is taken to the West by the Westerners themselves.

On the other hand, the Westerners (headed by the United States of America, which has not yet gotten over the Vietnam syndrome) are somewhat hesitant about assuming clearcut positions concerning our struggle.

Another weighty factor is Western public opinion itself, which is infiltrated by Soviet propaganda. A very clear example of what I am saying is the strength that the pacifist movements have in the West, in comparison with what is occurring in the Eastern Bloc, where those organizations do not exist, because people are jailed when they talk.

We understand these positions, although we know that our struggle is part of their battle. They lack the courage to say so.

'Portugal Did Not Manage to Honor the International Agreements That It Promoted'

TEMPO: How do you interpret the United States' position toward UNITA?

J.S.: Correct. It is for that very reason that I am annoyed when I observe Portugal assuming positions opposing us. For example, it was not long ago that the Portuguese authorities claimed that the United States should not assist UNITA.

TEMPO: Are you referring specifically to Freitas do Amaral, president of CDS?

J.S.: It seems to me that he, too, made a statement to that effect.

Portugal did not manage to honor the international agreements that it promoted. To give the examples of Zimbabwe and Nigeria, in which the British kept their commitments. Portugal unilaterally denounced the Alvor accords and left Angola in a state of war. Despite its past behavior, we thought that Portugal should

have the courage to resume the process. We were receptive to dialog. However, any solution will entail the Cubans' departure from Angolan territory; something that would be good, not only for our country, but also for all of Southern Africa and the West itself.

TEMPO: In your view, how many Cubans are there in Angola?

J.S.: The Soviet disinformation is afoot in this too. At present, there must be between 35,000 and 40,000 Cubans in Angola, although MPLA continues to claim that the number does not exceed 20,000. Hence, they could send away 20,000 immediately, because a similar number, who helped MPLA to seize power illegally in 1975, would still remain here.

UNITA: 35,000 Troops

TEMPO: What are UNITA's military troops at present?

J.S.: We have 14,000 men, established in over 20 battalions, in the regular forces.

TEMPO: How many brigades?

J.S.: There are only four brigades. The rest are organized in independent battalions.

TEMPO: Could you give me the location of those brigades now?

J.S.: Where they are located in the field?

TEMPO: Yes.

J.S.: No, I cannot. That would be disclosing information to the enemy.

TEMPO: But that is not the total number of your forces, is it?

J.S.: No, in all we have about 35,000 men, 21,000 of whom are in the guerrillas, scattered almost all over the country.

TEMPO: UNITA is holding its Fifth Congress in Angola. What are its main objectives?

J.S.: First, I would like to tell you that the Fifth Congress was supposed to be held in 1981, because our bylaws call for its convening every 4 years. But the politico-military situation forced us to postpone it until this year. Secondly, our major objective is to gear UNITA's strategy to the great shift that is taking place in Southern Africa, in which Namibia's future independence will be a significant event.

TEMPO: What are your relations with SWAPO?

J.S.: We have virtually none.

TEMPO: But is UNITA fighting SWAPO?

J.S.: When they attack us.

TEMPO: And do they attack you?

J.S.: Once in awhile. When they attack us, we return it; when this happens, we don't provoke conflicts.

1,553 Delegates to the Fifth Congress

TEMPO: How many delegates are there to the Congress?

J.S.: There are 1,553 participating, although many more are attending the activities.

TEMPO: How many provinces do those delegates represent?

J.S.: We are operating in 11 of the 16 provinces in existence, although MPLA has divided the territory into 22, a division that we have never accepted.

'The Portuguese Should Not Come to Angola Until the Conflict Ends'

TEMPO: At the conclusion of this long conversation, would you care to say anything more to the Portuguese press?

J.S.: So as not to be misunderstood, I would like to conclude with the following message to the Portuguese people.

We make a distinction between the positions of the president of the republic (which are anti-UNITA) and those of the Democratic Alliance government (which are more sympathetic toward us). Over and above the behavior of these two organs of sovereignty, we distinguish the position of the Portuguese people, who have always been understanding with regard to UNITA and for whom we harbor great sympathy. We hope that our relations will be even better when Angola in fact becomes an independent country. I even consider it degrading to Portuguese sovereignty for its president to pay visits to an independent former colony escorted by Cuban ministers. This is infamy and total disrespect for Portuguese sovereignty.

We are hopeful that, when the conflict in Angola has ended, we may again embrace one another.

I would also like to explain that when we capture Portuguese in any attack, we treat them with affection; and that we do not impose any conditions for their release.

In addition, I would like to notify the Portuguese that they should not come to Angola until the conflict ends. By this I mean to say that the Portuguese should not become useless victims. They should not come! MPLA does not have the courage to inform the Portuguese of the risks that they run. For example, they let them go alone from Luanda to Lobito, and they are caught in our ambushes.

UNITA will intensify its struggle during the coming months against the presence of foreign forces on Angolan territory, and it is only natural that the victims will increase.

'UNITA Has Never Denied Its Democratic Socialist Inclination'

TEMPO: To conclude, two questions: How does UNITA define itself ideologically?

J.S.: UNITA has never denied its democratic socialist inclination. We are aware that our struggle is aimed chiefly at the economic and cultural development of the peasantry, comprising the vast majority in Angolan society.

TEMPO: What is your position regarding private property?

J.S.: We defend and encourage it, although our economic model is based on a mixed economy, wherein there is state intervention to prevent disorganization in production.

TEMPO: Dr Jonas Savimbi is unquestionably the charismatic leader of UNITA. What would become of it without Jonas Savimbi?

J.S.: I was abroad for 3 or 4 consecutive months, and everything ran normally. UNITA is 16 years old, and it has a well defined political, military and administrative structure, which enables it to progress under any circumstances.

Three Portuguese Awaiting Liberty

Patricia, Angelo and Antonio are three Portuguese who have lived in Angola for 36, 34 and 22 years, respectively, and who were taken prisoner by UNITA during the middle of this year in the Benguela district. We met with them in Ovissangue, a little over 30 hours by jeep from the base where UNITA held its Fifth Congress, near Mavinga. Special prisoners ("when we capture civilians is is only to remove them from MPLA's areas of influence"), they did not complain to us of the treatment, but they are ardently waiting for someone in Portugal to undertake their release. Savimbi told us: "We do not impose conditions; we are only waiting for someone to come and receive them, just as has happened."

Patricia: 'If I Could, I Would Go to Portugal With You Today'

TEMPO: Patricia, how long have you been in Angola?

Patricia: I came in 1946.

TEMPO: To do what?

P.: I am a railroad worker for the railways.

TEMPO: Why didn't you go to Portugal in 1975 as the majority of the Portuguese living here did?

P.: The reason is simple: all that I have is a result of 36 years of work in Angola, and all my "little things" are here. I have nothing in Portugal.

TEMPO: And what about your family?

P.: They have been there since 1975.

Held Since April 1982

TEMPO: When did UNITA capture you?

P.: On 22 April 1982.

TEMPO: Does your family know now that you are being held?

P.: I don't know whether they know. I am here in the jungle, and I don't know anything.

TEMPO: How many children do you have?

P.: Three, Amilcar, Maria do Rosario and Maria Filomena.

TEMPO: Are they already grown up?

P.: Yes, fortunately they are grown up.

TEMPO: How old are you, Patricio?

P.: 57.

TEMPO: Do you intend to remain in Angola when you are released, or will you go to Portugal?

P.: If I could, you can be sure I would go to our country with you today.

TEMPO: And what about your "little things"?

P.: Well, as for them, only when peace returns to Angola.

TEMPO: In your opinion, when will that be possible?

P.: Only after the Cubans go.

TEMPO: Why did you come to Angola, after all?

P.: To work. My father was a railroad worker, and he brought me here.

TEMPO: But weren't you working in Portugal during 1946?

P.: Yes, yes, but there were great difficulties, and there was much poverty.

TEMPO: Would you like me to write to your family when I arrive in Portugal?

P.: Yes, I would be very grateful to you for that.

TEMPO: What is your wife's address?

P.: You can send it to: Maria da Cruz Leal Patricio, Vila Nova do Ceira, Coimbra.

Angelo Ribeiro: 'Everything I Have Is Here'

TEMPO: Angelo da Cruz Ferreira Ribeiro, where were you born?

Angelo Ribeiro: I am from Paredes de Coura, in the district of Viana do Castelo.

TEMPO: Do you have a family in Portugal?

A.R.: I think that I should have a sister there, but I have not been in contact with her for a long time.

TEMPO: When did you come to Angola?

A.R.: I have lived here for 34 years.

TEMPO: And what were you doing before you were captured?

A.R.: I was a farmer.

TEMPO: Do you have a large amount of property?

A.R.: I cannot claim to have been among the least fortunate. In short, what I had was sufficient for me and my family to earn a living.

TEMPO: Do you have anything in Portugal?

A.R.: No, everything I have is here.

TEMPO: Angelo, when I reach Lisbon, would you like me to send a message to your family?

A.R.: I don't know whether they are still living. But look, send it to this address: Ana da Cruz Ferreira Ribeiro, Linhares, Paredes de Coura, Viana do Castelo.

Antonio Mendes Matias: 'What I Would Most Like Now Is to Return to My Native Land'

TEMPO: Where were you captured by UNITA?

Antonio Mendes Matias: I was captured on my small corn farm in Cubal, Benguela District.

TEMPO: So far from here?

A.M.M.: Yes, I'm sure it must be about 2,000 kilometers from here, in Mavinga.

TEMPO: But does UNITA show up there sporadically, or not?

A.M.M.: Everyone knows that UNITA is operating on the railroad, the highways and the farms in Benguela District.

TEMPO: Doesn't MPLA know about it?

A.M.M.: It obviously knows, but it lacks sufficient strength to prevent those attacks.

TEMPO: Why?

A.M.M.: Because, in addition to having organized groups and being familiar with the jungle, UNITA enjoys strong popular support in that entire area.

TEMPO: When did Matias come to Angola?

A.M.M. I came in 1960.

TEMPO: What is your occupation?

A.M.M.: I am a welder and a mechanical saw operator, but recently I have been a merchant, and I have some small corn production.

TEMPO: Why did you come to Angola, and not remain in Portugal?

A.M.M.: I came to find better living conditions, like all the Portuguese who leave the land of their birth. I liked Angola, and I stayed, always hoping that the future would be better than the difficult times which forced me to leave Portugal.

'I Never Made the Fortune That I Had Dreamed Of'

TEMPO: Did that day come?

A.M.M.: I never made the fortune that I had dreamed of so often. But, when UNITA captured me, I was living relatively well.

TEMPO: Do you hope to return to Cuba?

A.M.M.: To be truthful with you, I have few hopes. As Patricio said, only if Angola improves.

TEMPO: What do you think of the MPLA policy?

A.M.M.: It is incorrect. It is a policy that the Portuguese (not all of them, but the vast majority) do not like; a policy that we cannot challenge, even if not all of us are communists.

TEMPO: And what do you think of the Cuban military?

A.M.M.: They are not doing anything in Angola. They should be pulled out immediately.

TEMPO: And what about the South Africans?

A.M.M.: I have never seen them.

TEMPO: Do you have a family in Portugal?

A.M.M.: My wife.

TEMPO: How long has it been since you saw her?

A.M.M.: Since 1979, when we went to visit our two children in Caracas, Venezuela.

'The Land for the End of My Life'

TEMPO: If you left Angola in 1979, why did you return?

A.M.M.: I have always considered Angola as the land for the end of my life.

TEMPO: But when UNITA releases you, do you still intend to go to Portugal?

A.M.M.: Yes, what I would most like now is to return to my native land. Anyway, perhaps, who knows? I might return later, when this situation is better, when Angola is liberated, and when there are no more foreign military here.

TEMPO: Do you think that an understanding between MPLA and UNITA will be possible?

A.M.M.: I think that peace will return when the Cubans leave, although the Soviet Union must stop interfering.

TEMPO: What is your native country?

A.M.M.: Castelo, in the municipality of Moimenta da Beira.

TEMPO: Would you like me to write to your wife?

A.M.M.: Now, if it would not be too much trouble for you.

TEMPO: Then tell me her name and address.

A.M.M.: Augusta Gomes dos Santos, Castelo, Moimenta da Beira.

Two Prisoners of War Send a Message: 'Only the Hope of Seeing You Again Keeps Us Alive'

Zhelyevskiy, Igor, a pilot, 48 years old, married, with two children; Molayev, Kolya, an airplane mechanic, 41 years old: two Soviet prisoners of war captured in November 1980.

UNITA has accused them of being military in the service of MPLA (Savimbi religiously keeps a "Kalashnikov" that he claims belongs to them). They maintain

that they were in the service of TAG (Angolan Airlines) at the time of their capture and that they are civilians. Zhelyevskiy admitted to us, in broken Portuguese: "We were looking for food when the plane was brought down. We were injured and could not walk, and we were captured."

They were the only prisoners of war located in Ovissangue, and they are the most valuable "exchange currency" that UNITA has in its prisons. They live isolated from one another and from the outside world ("we have no newspaper to read, no radio to listen to, no pencil"). They were the only prisoners that I interviewed who were guarded by a military guard force.

Held for 20 months, they know nothing yet about their release. They have no hopes. Neither MPLA nor the Soviet Union has taken any steps in that direction. Zhelyevskiy and Molayev are living doomed to oblivion, without a country or friends.

The situation is complex. When we asked Savimbi this question, the UNITA leader spoke clearly: "For us to release the two Russian prisoners, the Soviet Union must admit that it invaded Angola."

Discouraged, disillusioned and isolated, they have difficulty withstanding captivity: "Alone, very burdened in the body and heart. Not sleeping at night, but thinking a lot. Sad, very sad. Living like this is not normal for me. I cannot live long this way. I might sleep some night and not wake up in the morning." That was the tragic account given by Igor Zhelyevskiy, who expressed all his grief with tears in his eyes; an account to which the reporter, regardless of how objective and aloof he might want to be, could not remain insensitive.

The message which I taped in Russian and which I am reprinting below may perhaps be the result of the "deontological weakness" to which I succumbed; a weakness that was to be offset, shortly thereafter, when I refused to allow a UNITA official to hear Zhelyevskiy's remarks.

"I want to convey the following message to the Soviet people, to my relatives and friends, and to all those who are close to me: I am living on the hope that we may some time see and hear each other again. Only the hope of seeing you again keeps us alive, the hope of returning to the fatherland. We trust that the USSR will make every effort to carry this out."

Member of the International Red Cross Held by UNITA

Maria Jose, aged 26, a Swiss woman and member of the International Red Cross: she arrived in Angola 6 months ago to collaborate in the organization of the health service in villages in the Bela Vista area. When she was being transported with an MPLA military column she was captured by UNITA. This happened 2 months ago. Since she is a prisoner with special status, Maria Jose may soon be released, as was confirmed to us by Commander Melgaco, head of the Ovissangue base where we had an opportunity to converse with various prisoners, including this young Swiss woman.

TEMPO: Maria Jose, how long have you been held?

Maria Jose: Two months.

TEMPO: When did you arrive in Angola?

M.J.: About half a year ago.

TEMPO: Do you have hopes that UNITA will release you shortly?

M.J.: Yes, certainly.

TEMPO: But are arrangements already being made for your release?

M.J.: I don't know. I have no contacts with anyone.

TEMPO: Are you the only member of the International Red Cross being held in Angola?

M.J.: Yes, I think so.

TEMPO: What do you think of UNITA?

M.J.: Since I work for an organization which claims to be neutral, I cannot express opinions concerning the parties involved in this war.

TEMPO: Are you single?

M.J.: I am.

TEMPO: What is your occupation?

M.J.: I am a nurse.

TEMPO: Did you treat many wounded in Angola?

M.J.: The wounded are treated in the hospitals. I organized the health service in the villages of the Bela Vista area.

TEMPO: Did you see many people killed in this conflict?

M.J.: No, I didn't see many.

TEMPO: From which party were those whom you did see: MPLA or UNITA?

M.J.: I never found out.

Commander Melgaco: 'She Came With FAPLA Military'

TEMPO: Commander Melgaco, why did UNITA capture a member of the International Red Cross which is a neutral organization, respected in all conflicts?

Commander Melgaco: The explanation is as follows: She came in a vehicle of the Red Cross, but with FAPLA military. Understandably, she was captured when they fell into the ambush. Besides, there is no problem.

TEMPO: No problem, she is imprisoned!

C.M.: We understand, but she was imprisoned only because she was traveling with military personnel.

TEMPO: Do you intend to release her soon?

C.M.: Yes, she will be able to leave soon.

TEMPO: Don't you know when?

C.M.: No, not yet.

Four Religious and a Baby Await Release

Andre (aged 2), son of Ronaldo (aged 25) and Rosa Oliveira (aged 22), is in prison with his parents. They are Brazilian religious and were captured by UNITA along with the Argentine missionary nurse, Vitoria Duarte, at dawn on 10 June, at the Adventist Mission in Bongo. They did not have time to perform their duties, because they arrived in Bongo 2 days earlier. In the same situation is Benjamin Fernandez, a 56-year old Spanish priest, captured on 15 November 1981, with whom we held the following dialog.

TEMPO: For what reason were you imprisoned?

Benjamin Fernandez: Perhaps so that UNITA could demonstrate that MPLA does not protect the population. It was certainly not for personal reasons.

TEMPO: Are you sure that you are in Angola?

B.F.: Absolutely certain. We are in the southeastern part of Angolan territory.

TEMPO: Are you continuing to engage in your pastoral activity?

B.F.: I practice my religion, and sometimes I celebrate Mass.

TEMPO: Has Spain shown an interest in your release?

B.F.: They told me that the government is quite concerned about me. In any case, I have been imprisoned for 9 months and I don't know anything concrete.

TEMPO: What is your opinion of the Cubans' presence in Angola?

B.F.: If it were not for them, there would have been a coup d'etat. When they disappear, the situation will change completely.

'An Agreement Between UNITA and MPLA Would Be Difficult'

TEMPO: But don't you think that there is a possibility of an understanding between UNITA and MPLA?

B.F.: An agreement between the two movements would be difficult. The final solution will be radical: one or the other.

TEMPO: In conscience, do you think that UNITA is right in the battle that it is waging against MPLA?

B.F.: From the standpoint of the law, I think so, because since UNITA has a majority in Angola, it should be associated with the government.

TEMPO: Do you mean that, if there were elections in Angola, UNITA would win?

B.F.: In the center and the south, I have no doubts; I am not familiar with the situation in the north.

FAPLA Deserters

"I do not agree that MPLA should be fighting UNITA, and I also do not think that it will win this war." We were told this by Elias Guilherme when he explained to us his reason for fleeing from the FAPLA to join UNITA. This soldier, a native of Huambo, deserted along with three other comrades-in-arms, to whom we also had occasion to talk, and who explained their desertion in a manner similar to that of Elias Guilherme.

EXPRESSO Engages in Counter-Information

A wave of incredulity has swept through the political circles most directly concerned with the problems that link us with the former colonies, owing to the fantastic disclosures made in its latest issue by the weekly publication EXPRESSO, concerning an alleged military "operation" to depose the regime established in Luanda.

There is every reason to believe that what is involved is counter-information and disinformation on the part of that weekly publication, aimed at intrigue with a twofold effect: against the good relations between the AD government and the former Portuguese colonies, in this instance involving Angola in particular, and against Portugal's relations with South Africa, where nearly 800,000 fellow countrymen are working and living.

The "disclosures" made by EXPRESSO, which cites some of the names already mentioned in the book "Fire Power" on the Angolan invasion by South African forces in 1975, seem to constitute a clearcut maneuver of communist inspiration, which fits in perfectly with the statements made by Dr Alvaro Cunhal, in Cape Verde, when he echoed the Kremlin's indignation over the claims made by Samora Machel publicly, regarding cooperation with Portugal, an obvious sign that this section of the globe has ceased to be a slave of international communism.

And to lend some credibility to this intrigue with a twofold effect, the PC [Communist Party] chose to make use of a so-called independent organ, in this instance the weekly EXPRESSO; because the newspapers that it uses (O DIARIO, DIARIO DE LISBOA or AVANTE) are too closely associated with Dr Alvaro Cunhal's party.

And so, the very next day after that weekly came out, O DIARIO backed the report carried by EXPRESSO with the suitable highlighting, giving the diatribe authentic forums, by following it up with other reports of the same type released several times by itself, a position that was to be resumed in its issue of the next day, 9 August.

The Intrigue With a Twofold Effect

According to EXPRESSO, which in fact had become a "Trojan horse" for a well mounted scenario much to the liking of forces well known among us (the plot experienced in 1974-75 has not yet erased them from the memory of those who lived through it), the "operation" is that of a vast coalition of dissident forces in the Luanda regime, aimed at transforming the government in Angola. Reportedly involved in it are representatives of the South African espionage services, members of the Angolan administration, elements from UNITA and FLNA and the envoy of an anti-Castro refugee organization with headquarters in Washington.

The goals of the "operation" (naturally destined to fail owing to the expose just made by the weekly publication, which shows a well organized informational network capable of infiltrating even where the secrets of the gods go) are said to be the establishment of a pro-Western, moderate regime in Luanda (which would obviously nauseate many democrats from our area), and the abolishment or drastic reduction of the backing which Angola, contrary to its people's wishes, is giving to SWAPO, specifically in the military field.

The Government's Position

But EXPRESSO does not spare the Pinto Balsemao government either. And according to the weekly publication in which the prime minister is a majority stockholder, a member of the government had revealed to that newspaper that the Portuguese authorities had information on some of the movements of the conspirators in Lisbon, as well as on their goals. Also, according to EXPRESSO, the "same source noted, in addition, that Pinto Balsemao had been informed (of the fact, of course); but that he does not know whether the Angolan Government has been kept apprised. On the other hand, the same source also stated that no concrete measure had been adopted to expel the foreigners involved in the operation or to prevent their activity."

The reaction of the Pinto Balsemao government to those stories, categorized as "an organized attempt at subversion of friendly nations," was not long in coming. Even before the president of the republic had been informed on the chief executive's position regarding this matter, he had an informal note distributed to the news media in which he repudiated the intrigue carried by EXPRESSO, as false, and reaffirmed the fact that he "could not consent to, or agree with activities...initiated inside Portugal aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of countries with which it maintains close relations."

The informal note states: "Portugal's relations with the Portuguese-speaking African countries were conceived, by this government and by the AD governments preceding it, within parameters of equality, mutual respect and non-interference; and it was on the basis of these principles that the development of those relations was considered one of the priorities of the government's various programs." And the chief executive adds: "On this understanding, it has been possible to launch the foundation for cooperation which is expected and anticipated to be beneficial for all parties and which, in our opinion and that of the governments of those countries, should be regarded as an example in relations among nations, regardless of the political philosophies underlying them." It declares: "Despite the fact that we consider it quite plausible that we are faced with another step in the campaign of disinformation aimed at undermining the growing credibility of the government's policy in connection with those countries and of its impartiality in matters relating to Southern Africa, it was decided to make an immediate, complete explanation of the acts alleged in the article in question:

"a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will proceed, through diplomatic channels, to make an explanation of the Portuguese Government's position.

"b) The Ministry of Justice, through the Judiciary Police, and the minister of internal administration, through the Foreigners Service, will immediately investigate the acts alleged in the aforementioned article."

South African Position

Sources close to the South African mission in Lisbon expressed to TEMPO complete lack of information on the fantastic "operation" and doubt that the alleged Angolan, Victor Fernandes, had ever been in South Africa. There are even some who claim that Victor Fernandes, a halfbreed concerning whose origin there have been some doubts, is an individual with very little credibility, who has been brought up before the courts several times for alleged involvement in crimes in the jurisdiction of the justice system.

Another one of the "brains" of the "operation" carried by EXPRESSO is said to be the South African, Gary Van Dyke, who, we were told some time ago, does not reside in South Africa and is not anyone involved in that country's "intelligence." As for the "brigadier general" James J. Koos Kemp, it is said that he is not a member of the South African Army.

It is odd to find that some of these individuals are cited in a book published some time ago, entitled "Fire Power" and dealing with the invasion of Angola by South African forces in 1975.

Moreover, the mounting of this intrigue with a twofold effect has been supported, here and there, by acts which took place in Angola at that time, to lend greater credibility to disinformation carried so shamelessly, with forums marked by irresponsible sensationalism.

Angola Surprised

EXPRESSO's "work" even took the Angolan authorities by surprise (additional evidence that it is a maneuver with clearly communist inspiration), prompting

their ambassador in Lisbon, Adriano Sebastiao, to go immediately to Belem (circumventing channels of the diplomatic chain of command themselves) to convey to the head of state, Gen Ramalho Eanes, his government's concerns over such an intrigue, which had eluded his country's secret services!

At the end of the meeting, the Angolan ambassador, certainly more relieved, said that, in the event that the news about the plot should prove to be true, his country would react promptly. And he added that Eanes had guaranteed him that, "if there is any concrete information, he would not leave the issue in anyone else's hands."

USSR Goes Too Far

There are some who see in all this part of a plan aimed at different horizons, to cause the thwarting of the attempts under way to bring peace to the martyred area of Southern Africa, now that the negotiations for such a desideratum, which are in a rather advanced stage, are heading toward a platform of understanding between the conflicting parties.

And such a situation does not benefit the Soviet Union, which is currently confronted with the distrust of most of the African leaders, and is therefore seeing its influence in that part of the continent increasingly jeopardized.

One of the aims of the expose that the weekly EXPRESSO has just made is, in fact, to hamper the efforts for a good understanding that the government is expending, intended to achieve closer relations between Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking African countries, which is regarded as one of the priorities in the AD government's various programs. The Western countries, to which MPLA has slowly turned, are demanding guarantees that the regime of Jose Eduardo dos Santos obviously cannot give.

Thus, Portugal has emerged as the ideal partner. It has demanded little or nothing, despite the difficulties in which it is involved. And so, there are under way accelerated programs including virtually all the major sectors of the Angolan economy, aimed at extricating the country from the void in which it is bogged.

Hence, it is necessary to hamper the efforts of the AD government which has succeeded, in Angola as well as in Mozambique and other former colonies (in some more than in others), in laying the groundwork for a cooperation which is expected and anticipated to be beneficial for all parties.

Portuguese Influence in Africa Displeases Moscow

With an influence on those areas, an influence conceived within the parameters of equality, respect and non-interference, naturally does not benefit either the Russians or the East Germans, or the Cubans, or those serving as fronts whom Moscow has infiltrated in the areas of the Angolan government.

Under way, and with results that are increasingly marked, there is the momentous issue of Namibia, which is progressing toward finding its own solution (a solution which will certainly contribute to peace and calm in Africa). The triangle

consisting of Washington, Luanda and Pretoria has spared no effort to attain such a goal within the next few months. Thus, Angola will no longer have any reason to be forced to keep in its territory SWAPO, one of the causes of its lulled insecurity and of the economic chaos in which it finds itself.

Meanwhile, UNITA will discover that the difficulties which have, up until now, prevented Jonas Savimbi from sitting down at the table with Jose Eduardo dos Santos and conducting negotiations for the pacification of Angola and its people, are eliminated.

FNLA, although it has been destroyed militarily, is a political force which must be taken into account. And both Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi are convinced of this, and are not raising an obstacle to having Alvor transferred to any part of Africa; this time, without the uncomfortable presence of an MFA [Armed Forces Movement], but rather with the government's blessing, a government which is aware that Portugal is, and will continue to be for many years to come, the turntable of the foreign interests of its ex-colonies.

On the other hand, Samora Machel, undergoing a phase of political realism, is bent on making Mozambique emerge from the crisis in which it is embroiled. And Portugal, heedful, is doing everything to give the Mozambican leader the backing and assistance that he needs, something which is considerably more facilitated by the absence of foreign troops from his territory.

Savimbi in the Soviet Gunsight

All this displeases Moscow, which maintains some influence in Africa only theoretically, and all the more so since its first strong ploy in this entire area has failed to materialize: the attempt at the physical elimination of Jonas Savimbi, during one of his recent trips from one country to another on that continent.

Today, Africa is aware of how colonialism united the Africans, not with one another, but with the network of trade and world affairs.

The communists really cannot understand nor comprehend the new pulse in this part of Africa, eager to find its own paths, without the bonds that have caused it only hunger and poverty.

Lisbon Again a Front for Russian Imperialism

And the Portuguese cannot and should not allow Lisbon to be considered again as a front for Soviet imperialism, this time to defend the positions that the latter won at our expense.

Nothing would excuse us, not even the impetuous revolutionary euphoria which until recently was aspirin for all our excesses, would redeem us from such a mistake; a mistake that would lead us to situations which everyone perceives but from which no one would benefit.

Therefore, we applaud with both hands when it is said or written that what is at stake at the present time is not only the government, but we as a nation, with some discernment, and the dignity that remains with us.

Public Rising Up

Meanwhile, letters and telephone messages have arrived in our editorial offices from our readers, rising up against this article in EXPRESSO. From among the latters received, we are printing below and in its entirety the one sent to us from Braga by our reader, A. Rego, the transcription of which has been made without any change on our part. This is the text of the letter:

"In order to be well informed, every week I read three newspapers, one of which is said to belong to Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao. It so happens that, since Dr Balsemao left the board of directors, the 'information' in that weekly publication has been converted into 'disinformation' and, judging from the latest issue, its reporters have become converted into espionage and counterespionage agents. In fact, when it is said that the reporter spies on conversations in cafes, when photographs are shown, allegedly those of persons involved in spying at the exits of cafes, and it is stated that the newspaper has connections with agents in hotels who spy on rooms and supply names and room numbers of the guests, what are such reporters, if not spies?

"Furthermore, the photomontage section on page 1 and in the center pages shows a 19-story tower behind the Hieronymite Monastery, a tower which, from what it is claimed, has not even been designed yet. What is this, if not disinformation?

"In addition, there is shown, with complete details, an operation involving an attack on Angola by mercenaries who have allegedly conspired in Portugal against Angola, with the knowledge of the Portuguese Government and the prime minister himself. What could this have to do with the claims made by Dr Alvaro Cunhal, to the effect that Portugal is a 'Trojan horse' for the governments of its former colonies (a claim repudiated by the government of Mozambique itself)? What is the explanation for the fact that the prime minister is insulted every week in a newspaper in which he is a majority stockholder? Could it be masochism?

Then, in the center pages, regarding the Los Alamos Laboratory in which the first atomic bomb was produced and the usual attacks on the CIA, etc., etc., there is shown what is claimed to be the remains of the launching tower of an atomic bomb, and, at the foot of that reinforced concrete structure, the directors of the laboratory '3 days after the launching,' the newspaper states. And they don't even have gloves or any protection against atomic radiation! Isn't this disinformation? These are questions which I would like to leave, through your newspaper, for the one who still holds major responsibility on that newspaper: Dr Pinto Balsemao."

270.9

ASO: 80-2 1770-A

ANGOLA

PORtUGUESE, BRAZILIAN INSTRUCTORS AT TRADE UNION SCHOOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Malanje (ANGOP)--Last Monday Pascoal Luvualo, secretary general of UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] and member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party, opened the first basic course at the M'bidi Emilio National Union Cadre Training School, located in this province.

After stressing the importance of the event, the leader emphasized that it "reflects in practice the importance of cadre training," a basic condition for building the socialist society in Angola.

Pascoal Luvualo also said that among other subjects, the first students will study the phases and stages of the Angolan Revolution, "since men advance in the present only when they plan specifically for the future of society by evaluating the experiences of the past."

The top leader of Angola's central union also drew the attention of the institution's instructors and students to a few difficulties, especially in connection with food, and others that may arise, saying that situations of that kind, which are part of the difficult economic and financial situation being experienced by the country, must be faced up to in a revolutionary spirit.

It should be noted that this first basic course at the union training school, which will last 4 months, has an enrollment of 50 national and 10 foreign students, all of them union leaders. The foreign students are from the republics of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau. The teaching staff consists of three Angolan instructors and two cooperation workers of Portuguese and Brazilian nationality.

Some of the subjects to be taught during the course are the following: political economy, philosophy, scientific communism, geography, the economic policy of Angola, the history of the international trade union movement, and the daily tasks of the Angolan trade union movement.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that the M'bidi Emilio union training school's second phase of construction was also completed on Monday at a cost of about 40 million kwanzas. It can house 88 people. Work on the third phase is scheduled to start this coming 1 September with construction of a production unit, day nurseries, multiple-purpose playing fields, a tennis court, and a dining hall.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PORtUGUESE SPECIALISTS WELCOMED--Luanda--The bitter memories of nearly 500 years of colonial rule are fading and Portuguese are being welcomed back to Angola. After seven years of self-rule, one of the biggest problems still facing this resource-rich, but troubled country is the critical shortage of manpower competent in technical matters. For a variety of reasons, Portuguese are now being recruited by Angola's marxist regime to help fill the gap. Luanda has turned to the Soviet bloc for assistance in the farm and fishery sectors. But the Antolans are looking to the West for other expertise, either because they are already deeply in debt to the Soviet block or because Eastern Europe can't provide what is needed, Western diplomats say. Portuguese Embassy officials said 11 000 Portuguese are registered with the Embassy but the figure might not reflect the community's actual size. Portuguese specialists have been imported to clear port congestion, straighten out accounts at Government ministries, manage nationalised hotels and prospect for diamonds. About 650 work in the Diamond fields in northern Angola near the border with Zaire. "We are the best for Angola because we understand the people and know the country," said Mr Rogerio Rolao (50), chief of operations at an oil drilling site in Soyo, 350 kilometres north of Luanda. "The people have forgotten whether our colonisation was good or bad," he added. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 p 29]

UNITA KIDNAPS SPANIARD--A Spanish doctor, Fernando Sabate, his wife, and their 3-month old son were kidnaped on 10 June in Angola by a commando group from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], a spokesman of the Union of Seventh Day Adventist Christian Churches has stated in Madrid. According to the spokesman, Dr Sabate had been in Angola for 2 years as a missionary and was working at the Adventist hospital in Bongo. Reportedly, other personnel from this same hospital were also kidnaped. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 53, Aug 82 p 21] 5170

CUBAN, SOVIET PERSONNEL REPORTED KILLED--UNITA announced having killed 196 Angolan soldiers, 7 Portuguese soldiers, 5 Cubans, and 6 "Soviet military technicians" in the course of several clashes in Angolan territory. The movement reported 62 operations carried out in the last half of June against the FAPLA. During the same period UNITA states it suffered 20 killed and 31 wounded. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 53, Aug 82 p 28] 5170

FOREIGNERS CAPTURED BY UNITA--UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] states it has killed 173 soldiers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and 14 Cuban soldiers and wounded more than 250 others in the course of the first half of June. The movement also announced having captured 35 foreigners: 18 Portuguese, 13 Spaniards, 2 Brazilians, 1 Argentine, and 1 Swiss and having asked foreign governments to evacuate their citizens from the war zones. The war zone areas, according to UNITA, include 11 of the 17 provinces of Angola where it is carrying out its activities against government forces and Cuban soldiers. During the last half of June UNITA states it has captured 41 FAPLA soldiers, shot down four Alouette helicopters and five helicopters of Soviet manufacture (Mi-8-H-25), and seized heavy weapons and military vehicles. Its losses were stated to total 12 killed, 43 wounded, and five missing. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 53, Aug 82 p 28] 5170

SONANGOL LUBRICANT PRODUCTION--The SONANGOL [Angola National Fuel Company] lubricant (blending) plant in Luanda's Mulemba industrial zone has produced about 8,200 tons during its first year of existence since being acquired from Shell. The total production of lubricants recorded during that period represents a monthly average of 684 tons of various kinds of oil marketed by the national fuel enterprise through its offices scattered around the country. A SONANGOL official observed that higher production could have been achieved "if there had not been interruptions in the supply of packaging," which is supposed to be supplied by a private industrial firm in Luanda. Because of those interruptions in supplies, SONANGOL had to import drums for storing the products manufactured at its only industrial unit, since its commercial activities are based chiefly on the production of hydrocarbons in partnership with specialized petroleum companies and on the distribution and sale of fuels on the domestic market. The Mulemba blending plant was built by Shell with a monthly production capacity on the order of 700,000 tons, and the production of lubricants began in 1970. Its purchase by SONANGOL was concluded on 3 August 1981 following arduous negotiations with Shell, the purpose being to achieve state control over the only lubricant plant in Angola. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 1] 11798

KWANZA-SUL CAPITAL RENAMED--At the fifth regular session of the Provincial People's Assembly, which was held in this city under the direction of its chairman, Armando Denbo, it was decided to change the name of the capital of Kwanza-Sul Province from Ngunza to Sumbe. During the same session, that top government organization in the province approved resolutions aimed at improving the province's socioeconomic situation. The provincial commissioner's office was directed to alter the toponymy of what is now the city of Sumbe. The deputies also instructed the provincial commissioner's office to provide the next session with a succinct report on its accounts from the time of its establishment until now. Also ordered was a restructuring of the Provincial Command of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] so as to make its activity felt. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 2] 11798

UIGE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FIRED--The Party Provincial Committee in Uige, which met recently for its third regular session, decided to dismiss immediately the municipal commissioner of Kimbele, Eduardo Joao, for "conduct incompatible with his duties." The nature of the commissioner's conduct was not revealed in the document issued by the Uige Party Provincial Committee, but it is known that

attention had previously been drawn to Eduardo Joao by the Party Municipal Committee in Kimbela. The Party Provincial Committee also directed the Provincial Control Commission to investigate immediately the conduct of Flaviano Kateko and Pedro Sangangungo, both members of the Party Municipal Committee in Cangola. During the same session, the provincial committee approved a number of sanctions against a few party members whose names were not revealed. The committee also analyzed the politicomilitary situation in the province and concluded that it was "not favorable." It instructed the Defense and Security Committee to take the necessary steps. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 2] 11796

BENGUELA ANTIDELINQUENT CAMPAIGN--Benguela--Capt Bartolomeu Neto, national director of criminal investigations, announced last Saturday during a meeting with the workers at the Ministry of Interior in Benguela that police will soon launch an offensive against delinquents and antisocial individuals who are preventing the normal development of the progressive forces in Angola. Bartolomeu Neto emphasized in that connection that "now more than ever, we must conduct an open and closely fought battle against those harmful individuals in order to preserve public order and the inviolability of public property and thus create a stable and favorable climate that will enable us to concentrate all our efforts on the tasks involved in the country's economic reconstruction." The official also criticized the incorrect attitude shown by some members of the police and other organizations. He added that "the Ministry of Interior needs conscientious men in order to fully accomplish the tasks that were the reason for its establishment." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 2] 11796

CGO: 4742/375

HABRE NOT IN CONTROL, ASSERTS EX-MINISTER

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] Lagos, 26 Aug--Hissene Habre, whose Armed Forces of the North (FAN) took control of Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, in June, is no longer in control of the situation in Chad, according to a former minister in the coalition government overthrown by Mr Habre's rebel forces.

Mahamat Abba Seid, former Chadian Interior Minister and leader of the First Army of Frolinat (Chad Liberation Front) said here that "FAN fighters have nothing to eat and must pillage and hold people to ransom to survive."

Mr Abba Seid said that Frolinat troops were "at this moment carrying on the struggle against the rebel Hissene Habre," and that his men were well dug in and controlled central and eastern central Chad.

He added that other Frolinat forces loyal to former President Goukouni Weddeye controlled broad sectors of northern and northwestern Chad.

(In Paris, the claims were refuted today by a spokesman for the Chadian Council of State headed by Mr Habre.

(The spokesman, Allam-mi Ahmad, said in a statement that "four-fifths" of the forces of the former government had gone over to the government or been disarmed, and that the rest were "in a pocket in the extreme south of Chad."

Reconciliation Call

(Mr. Allam-Mi said the FAN controlled the situation "and would be able to go beyond the zones presently under their control if they were not committed to national reconciliation."

(Southern Chad is controlled by the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), under Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue).

On the recent talks in Gabon held on national reconciliation between Chad's different politico-military factions, Mr. Abba Seid said that they had no chance of success.

The talks brought together Mr. Habre, Col. Kamougue, veteran politician Abba Siddick of what is known as the "original Frolinat" and Asheick Ben Oumar, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR).

"Colonel Kamougue only attended because his Gabonese and Zairean friends pushed him to. As for the CDR, it is presently divided between those who want to fight and those who want to negotiate," Mr. Abba Seid said.

Asked about the possibility of a settlement in Chad, he said the only possible political solution required the departure of Mr. Habre and negotiations with the FAN.

CSO: 4700/1895

ETHIOPIA

THOUSANDS ON WAITING LISTS FOR HOMES

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Seyoum Ayele]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Aug--Thousands of people are on waiting lists for housing accommodation in cities and towns across Ethiopia each year, despite land reform, improved bank lending policies and what seems to be massive individual home building.

Signs reading "house for rent" that proliferated in city slums and exclusive areas before the 1974 revolution vanished overnight with a 1975 decree nationalizing all urban land and surplus houses.

Simultaneously with the decree, the authorities announced a reduction in rent--now payable to the state--for low- and medium-income families, a move that curbed the perpetual flux in movement.

Building Slump

They coupled that with land grants of up to 500 square meters per family within city limits and ordered the banks to ease up on collateral requirements for home builders.

The hope was that this would lead to a building boom and considerably boost the number of individual home owners, especially if they were grouped into builders associations.

But unexpected snags hit the building industry from the start. The turbulent years immediately after the revolution were not conducive to construction in any form and building came to a virtual standstill.

This retarded progress in the building of the few thousand homes a year to match population growth and the influx from the rural to the urban areas, estimated to grow at three percent a year.

Ethiopia's urban population at present is roughly 3.7 million people, with a growth rate of 5.5 per cent annually. It is expected to double in about 27 years.

Yearly figures for the number of housing units built over the past four years, at least three of which were considered "good" construction years, are not available.

But in Addis Ababa, 1,371 "villas"--of which more than 1,000 cost under 15,000 birr (about 7,500 dollars) each--were built in 1977.

Construction permits were approved for 2,980 the following year and, given an average family of four, they would have housed slightly more than 11,000 persons. In that year, the city's population increased by 66,000.

These figures do not include apartments or high-rise buildings constructed by the state, but if they are any indication of the trend, Ethiopia's housing problems will remain for a long time.

The 1975 decree also allowed former landlords to retain a single home from among a hotchpotch of shacks, hovels and beautiful, modern villas. Naturally, they chose their best, even if for profit or to pay off loans they had lived previously in cramped, dilapidated houses.

Surplus Houses

In most cases, they displaced large families and foreigners for whom the state had to find new accommodation all across the social spectrum. This was not easy, in a situation where wives sometimes hurriedly divorced husbands so each could retain control of a house, or parents tried to reclaim surplus houses they had bequeathed to their children.

In addition to encouraging home-builders and even investing in massive low-cost housing projects to ease the problem, the government has quietly nationalized a number of medium-size hotels and turned them into hostels for bachelors or unmarried women.

But the snags persist. The national press reports frequent lawsuits involving incidents related to the housing problem. Mostly, they center around disputes involving the "debal" (housemate or roommate) as much a fact of life today as ever.

Some reports also are beginning to bewail the role of former landlords, who living in close proximity to their former tenants, harass them so much that the tenants quit the premises.

Surreptitiously, the landlords then tear down walls and install doors or build new extensions to join theirs with the vacated house, in a bid to improve the circumstances to which they were reduced by nationalization. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1897

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERITREA FEARS ETHIOPIAN BUILDUP--The Eritrean Liberation Front, ELF, which is struggling to free the land from the yoke of the Abyssinian colonizers, said that 25,000 black Abyssinian colonialist soldiers, supported by 18,000 Cubans and 2,000-3,000 Russian soldiers, are preparing to launch a final assault on the Eritrean freedom fighters currently fighting in the region. The front appealed to the Arab League leaders currently meeting in Fes, Morocco, for urgent support in defense of the Eritrean people against the forthcoming onslaught by black Abyssinian colonizers and their backers. [Text] [EA081700 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Sep 82]

ARMED STRUGGLE ACHIEVING SUCCESS--The 21-year-old armed struggle by the Eritrean people has achieved tangible success by strongly and physically confronting the colonial maneuvers and intrigues. The treacherous plans of the Abyssinians and their allies against the Eritrean masses and the well-publicized "Red Star" campaign aimed at exterminating the Eritrean people ended in a great setback. It ended in a humiliating and crushing defeat. This was said today by Mr Hamid Mohamed (Adan), the representative of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, EPLF, here in Mogadishu. Speaking at the front's Mogadishu office, Mr Hamid told journalists from the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Ministry of Information and National Guidance as well as foreign journalists that the Eritrean armed struggle is daily gaining strength. The LPLF representative in Somalia told the reporters that the struggle has firmly checked and frustrated the Abyssinian colonial policies which seek to suppress the Eritrean people by force while creating Russian bases on Eritrean soil along the Red Sea coast at Bab el Mandab and other places. Mr Hamid added that the Abyssinian regime perpetrated inhuman acts against the Eritrean people in order to exterminate them once and for all. Against the Eritrean masses the Abyssinian regime used nerve gas and napalm bombs, which have been prohibited by the UN. The savage and inhuman acts by Abyssinian regime and her allies against the Eritrean people will not pass unavenged. [Text] [EA042138 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 4 Sep 82]

TPLF SUCCESSES AGAINST ETHIOPIA--The Tigre Liberation Forces, TPLF, have said that they have captured a transport helicopter from the Abyssinian forces. This was stated today by the TPLF office here in Mogadishu. The helicopter and its crew, Lieutenant (Bartolema) and Senior Technician (Manyazawal) Tezera, and a well-known politician, (Girma Melese), are in the hands of the TPLF forces in the liberated areas. The report adds that the TPLF liberation

forces have of late captured or destroyed large quantities of arms and ammunition and other military hardware belonging to the Abyssinian forces after fierce fighting. The report by the TPLF adds that the Abyssinian forces suffered great setbacks and major defeats at the hands of the TPLF forces at the beginning of this month when the Abyssinian forces attempted to launch a counterattack on TPLF-held areas at (Senekata) and north of (Mekele), the regional capital of Tigre Province. The TPLF office here in Mogadishu added that the Abyssinian regime attempted to launch an invasion of Tigre Province on 8 July 1982 when a fierce battle took place between TPLF and Abyssinian forces at Hummu and Gondar, where the TPLF inflicted heavy casualties on the Abyssinian forces. [Text] [EA091950 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Sep 82]

SCHOOL UNIFORMS--Addis Ababa, 16 Aug--The wearing of uniforms by pupils in schools throughout Ethiopia begins next month in an attempt by the authorities to mould the character of young people. The authorities will not insist on poor families meeting the requirement, however, Education Minister Goshu Wolde said at the weekend. Addressing a meeting of school administrators, he said the uniforms were meant as a "deterrent" against the development of undesirable habits such as drug-taking, smoking and drinking. He added that a shift system in schools allowed children too much free time so administrators had to persuade parents that uniforms were useful in applying psychological and social pressure. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 17 Aug 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/1897

TOURE STATEMENT IN LOME

AB061117 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure yesterday made a 4-hour technical stopover in the country. The leaders of Guinea and Togo took advantage of the stopover to discuss African and world issues at President Eyadema's private residence at Lome II. At the VIP lounge before his departure, President Sekou Toure made a statement about his discussions with Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] At the 16th OAU summit in Monrovia, Liberia, the ad hoc committee proposed consulting the Saharan people. At the 17th summit held in Freetown in 1980, greater attention was given to this problem during the debates because it was noticed that 26 states had already recognized the SDAR, which had just been created. But meanwhile Morocco presented a preliminary motion asking the summit to define the meaning of an "independent and sovereign African state."

The OAU barely escaped disintegration in Freetown. Fortunately, wisdom prevailed and the two motions--the request for the SDAR's admission to the OAU and the Moroccan counterresolution in the form of a preliminary motion--were withdrawn from the agenda. The ad hoc committee was given more power, was charged with exclusively handling all aspects of the Saharan problem and was to submit any eventual proposal to the summit. The chairman at that time, President Siaka Stevens, verbally and in writing notified the OAU secretary general, our brother Edem Kodjo, that the Saharan problem or the admission of the SDAR was no longer handled at his level and that this problem was no longer administrative from the time the heads of state broadly debated it, withdrew the admission request from the agenda and invested an ad hoc committee with all the powers of the OAU to examine the Saharan problem.

Accordingly, no one talked about the admission of the SDAR to the OAU during the 18th summit, which was held in Nairobi. Everybody respected the decision of the Freetown summit. However, the king of Morocco was in Nairobi and he agreeably surprised Africa by stating that Morocco was ready to respect the OAU recommendations and that it consequently agreed to holding a referendum for self-determination in the Western Sahara. This Moroccan attitude was unanimously hailed and therefore a resolution was unanimously passed giving full power to an implementation committee to draw up procedures for a cease-fire in the Sahara and holding a referendum for self-determination. We were all

very happy since we were unanimous in thinking that only the Saharan people should state their preferences. And ideologically and politically progressive parties affirm that only the people are the source of legality and legitimacy--that the people are the supreme power. To give power to the Saharan people was the wisest decision.

The implementation committee met in Nairobi in August 1981 and in February 1982. It consulted Mauritania, Morocco, the POLISARIO and Algeria and drew up the procedures for the referendum and the cease-fire. These procedures were adopted unanimously. We thought that in so doing Africa was assuming a noble mission, a great responsibility, by deciding to leave it to the Saharan people to decide for themselves. We all consequently adopted the conclusions of the implementation committee session which were published on 12 February 1982. Just 12 days later, it was announced in Addis Ababa that the SDAR had been admitted as the 51st member of the OAU. The OAU secretary general stated that he had assumed his responsibility and that the heads of state must assume theirs. You will understand that such an attitude is mere stubbornness. It is not just a serious mistake but also an insult to Africa, a violation of the charter and an insult to the Saharan people who were to be given the right to decide. How can it be stated that the SDAR is an independent sovereign state and then later hold a referendum there? What use will the referendum be? Should we put the cart before the horse? Should we cast a slur on African dignity? And also everyone knows that according to the OAU charter, there are two sessions of the ministerial council. The first prepares the heads of state summit and examines the problems to be discussed. The foreign ministers who are members of the ministerial council discuss these matters and make recommendations to the heads of state. The second session is exclusively devoted to the OAU's budget, which is why it is called the budgetary session.

It is acknowledged that this session should not in any case handle political issues. But Edem Kodjo, who knows very well that the Saharan problem is a political one, announced that he was admitting the SDAR as the 51st OAU member. From this moment on, the crisis facing the OAU no longer divided supporters of the SDAR and those of Morocco, but divided Africa into two: Those who support the illegality that the admission represents and those who favor legality and dignity, that is, conforming with the charter of our continental organization and respecting the decisions made by the heads of state. We do not believe that a council of ministers meeting or an administrative secretary general has more power than the African heads of state and when these heads of state withdraw a document from the agenda, it is only they who can put it back on the agenda--a secretary general cannot. This is therefore the basis of the problem which today justifies the failure of attempts to hold the Tripoli meeting. We have to stress that in Nairobi, when we discussed holding the 19th summit, except for 2 states, the other 48 OAU members agreed on the venue. We can affirm that all the heads of state would have happily gone to Tripoli because the meeting concerned the life of our organization. However, meanwhile, an error was committed and those who do not want the OAU to be devoted to a few African states, those who oppose corruption and the reign of money, those who also know that the Arab League was paralyzed by the same actions which today tend to paralyze Africa, and those who wanted to save the OAU--those are the ones who refused to go to Tripoli.

Some say that it was the revolutionaries who went to Tripoli and the reactionaries in the service of American imperialism who did not go to Tripoli. They want to cast a slur on dignity; they want to defame the truth. The truth is plain--the break up almost occurred in Freetown. To avoid it, the OAU withdrew from its agenda the element of discord and consequently it is the one who put this same element of discord back on the agenda who today wants to paralyze the OAU. But Africa is dignified; it will assert its identity, its personality and above all, its ability to lead itself to its own destiny.

We are happy to be in Togo. Once again it is an occasion to salute the brotherly people of Togo, to encourage them in their daily struggle for the emancipation of the nation and to ask them to always increase their country's contribution toward the struggle for an Africa freed of all shackles, made master of its destiny, a continent of dignity living in freedom and peace. We say that the friendship which links us with our brother Gnassingbe Eyadema is a sincere one. It is based on reason and the historic idea which dedicated Africans place above everything, that is, to become the faithful instruments for the emancipation of Africa and achieve unity of action with regard to the major objectives for the greatness and dignity of Africa. We say thank you to all for the reception accorded us and be assured of the desire for sincere cooperation of the Guinean people and the revolution. [end recording]

That was a statement by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure before his departure from Lome. The statement was made after a private discussion of about 1 1/2 hours between Presidents Sekou Toure and Eyadema, which was followed by a luncheon.

After this statement, the two heads of state carried out the departure ceremony reviewing a military guard of honor, playing the national anthems of the two countries, inspecting a detachment of the Togolese armed forces, greeting the administrative and political officials of the capital and watching a performance by activists of the Togolese revolution and a special activist group from the Lome community.

The plane carrying the Guinean head of state took off at 1210. Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, welcomed his Guinean counterpart yesterday morning at 0840. Ahmed Sekou Toure came from Lagos, Nigeria, where he had discussions with Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

CSO: 4719/1373

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION REVIEWED, MEASURES AWAITED

Bissau NO FINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] The country's economic situation was the dominant concern at the regular meeting by the party's top organization between congresses, the Central Committee.

As is generally known, our economy is in a critical situation as a result of colonialism, the war, poor management, and above all the crisis affecting the world economy.

Instead of constituting an element of complementarity, foreign aid has now become a determining factor. In other words, we are increasingly dependent on the outside world--subject not only to the inflation and wrenches of which the world economy is so productive but also to the political climate existing in the developed countries. If the trend continues, it may endanger the principle of struggle so dear to the fighters for the liberation of the fatherland--independence in thought and action. It is therefore urgent to take steps to put an end to this situation.

Our party's leaders made a thorough study of the problem and, in view of its complexity, recommended that the Economic Committee present a report indicating urgent measures to be adopted.

Some parameters have already been discussed, however, and it emerges that the commercial sector is an important area because of the dynamizing role it plays in increasing agricultural production.

It is recommended that the Ministry of Commerce pay more attention to the potential producer--the peasant--by compensating him for part of his production in the form of directly usable goods. In other words, there will have to be an import quota proportional to the rural area's contribution to the country's volume of exports.

The primary sector--agriculture--is once again recognized as our economy's basic sector. It is necessary that the increase in agricultural production exceed the requirements for self-sufficiency in food and break the dominance of peanuts by directing part of the production toward more diversified exports.

In addition to production to be exportable, it is not enough to produce in quantity. Quality is also needed in order to conquer the market.

A priori, the peasant does not appear to offer guarantees of this through his subsistence economy. It is necessary to stimulate other social sectors that are directly involved in agricultural production. Private small and medium-scale farmers--the leaders in this area--are pointed to as possibilities to be considered. Stimulating their activity means granting agricultural credits enabling them as well as the community farmer to acquire factors of agricultural production. This brings us back to the problem--mentioned several times but not yet solved--of establishing a banking institution for the promotion of agriculture.

It is certain that fundamental problems are now going to appear: the role of the private sector in our economy, the delimitation of its sphere of influence in relation to the area of state intervention, the question of whether or not to encourage the cooperative system, monetarization of the subsistence economy, and so on.

Until then, let us await the conclusion of the work by the PAIGC Central Committee's Economic Committee.

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CSO: 4742, 371

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

SENEGAL FUEL ASSISTANCE--The interruption of domestic flights by our airline company (LIA) may come to an end at the start of next week thanks to the steps taken by our government. This was announced by comrade Carlos Gomes Junior, manager of the Fuel and Lubricant Distributing Company (DICOL), on his return from Dakar, where he had gone to solve the problem as quickly as possible. During his stay in Dakar, DICOL's manager held talks with the Senegalese BP [British Petroleum] concerning matters related to fuel supplies for our country. It was agreed that a shipment of about 20,000 liters of fuel for the LIA would be sent next Sunday. That delivery will be the first of a series of regular fuel shipments to our country by Senegal as part of the cooperation relations existing between the two governments. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Jul 82 p 3] 11798

UNSUITABLE PEANUT STORAGE FACILITIES--Seeing the deplorable conditions in which about 9,000 tons of peanuts acquired from the peasants by SOCOMIN and the People's Warehouses are being stored is like being doused with a bucket of cold water. Accompanied by the general managers of SOCOMIN and the People's Warehouses, whose presence was requested by the prime minister after he was informed of the situation, we were able to visit the facilities used to store peanuts. In SOCOMIN's warehouses, it was impossible to remain inside. There were insects on all sides. At the People's Warehouses, it was necessary to ask the visitors to leave. After succeeding in the difficult job of opening the door, mice and other repulsive animals greeted those present. But to change the subject, let us consider the excuses presented by the regional officials of the two regional enterprises: "We have accomplished our mission. We succeeded in purchasing a large quantity of the product from the peasants. It's just that the region lacks infrastructure." Excuses and more excuses can be offered, including the one used by someone who said it was "because peanut prices on the international market have dropped." That is not convincing. Can it be that other solutions do not exist for this deplorable situation, which is compounded by the lack of staple items with which to encourage the peasants? According to calculations by an expert at the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning, \$10 million are being lost. And we were assured by reliable sources that the situation was already being complained about 3 or 4 months ago. So what now? [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 4] 11798

GDR WOMEN'S DONATION--A donation of materials intended for the work of the women's congress, which will be held in Bissau this November, was presented at

the GDR Embassy on Thursday morning. During the presentation ceremony, the GDR's ambassador emphasized that the donation from the Women's Federation of the GDR is part of the relations that have existed since the long years of struggle for national liberation. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Jul 82 p 2] 11798

NEW MILITARY COURT MEMBERS--Comrade Iafai Camara, vice minister of armed forces, presided over a ceremony held in his office on the morning of 28 July to install new members of the Regional Military Court. The new team on the military court is presided over by 1st Comdr Pedro Ramos of the Party Central Committee. Its other members are comrades Arsenio Lassana and Antonio Afonso Te, who will function respectively as judge advocate and prosecutor. Both are junior officers. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Jul 82 p 1] 11798

PAYMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY--Hotel guests who are not residents of the country will have to settle their bills in foreign currency from now on at the 24 September Hotel, the Grande Hotel, and the Bubaque Tourist Resort, according to a ruling signed by the prime minister, comrade Victor Saude Maria. The document makes an exception for guests of the Guinea-Bissau Government and authorizes the BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau] to "grant accreditation according to regulations and post instructions to be issued" by the bank to the above-mentioned hotels for the purchase of foreign currencies tendered in payment of services rendered to nonresidents. Another ruling signed by the prime minister also stipulates that "all invitations issued to nonresident entities to visit our country at the expense of Guinea-Bissau require prior and express authorization by the prime minister." The Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau will be informed of the granting of those authorizations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Jul 82 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4742/3/1

IVORY COAST

MINISTER KANON ON COCOA SITUATION

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Aug 82 pp 12-13

[Interview with Mr Bra Kanon, minister of Agriculture, by Hien Solo: "Only if We Share Sacrifices and Exert Discipline Can We Improve Our Receipts"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The cocoa market continues to deteriorate, the international agreement designed in 1980 is not applied. The Ivory Coast, the leading producer, had anticipated this situation and, at the time, had denounced this agreement which it felt did not answer the producers' main concerns. After being given the cold shoulder by the international community for two years, our country, which is a full-fledged member of the Union of Producing Countries, is now proven right.

How is the market going to be organized now? Do the producers have the means of their policy? These are the questions that the minister of Agriculture was asked by our associate. Here are his answers.

[Question] Mr Minister, much water has flown under the bridge since the Ivory Coast refused to join the international agreement on cocoa. It has even been said that the Ivory Coast was unrealistic, opposed to international cooperation... Is that so?

[Answer] First, I wish to say that our desire to join agreements on products is a steady desire which answers the Chief of State's political desire as he believes that dialogue and discussions can solve many problems; thus, he and the Ivory Coast are member of the international agreement on coffee, of the international agreement on sugar, of the international agreement on rubber; surprisingly, the Ivory Coast is not a member of the international agreement on cocoa, the 1980 agreement signed in Geneva. Before that, we tried for two years to make our partners and our opponents see reason on a number of principles which we had to observe to make this agreement beneficial to the producers--by guaranteeing them sufficient receipts to cover their production costs and, thereby, gain sufficient revenues to induce and sustain their development--and at the same time guarantee to the consumers--I do not mean the physical agents which consume cocoa--a product of acceptable quality, at a price they could afford and in regular supply.

At the same time, for political reasons which I mentioned, we thought that the cocoa agreement should become a part of the international trade relations between our countries, and especially between developing countries and so-called developed countries, to promote a climate of peace and coexistence in the world. For two years, therefore, we tried to expound these views; for the first time in the history of our relations, the Ivorian Chief of State received his peers in Yamoussoukro, as you know, and we made suggestions, which were already known, and which were not accepted. This is why we felt we should not sign this agreement. These reasons are now known to all Ivorians. We want the agreement to take production costs into account, we want these production costs to be indexed on the factors which influence cost prices, especially inflation and currency exchange rates.

For a Just Remuneration

We want the production costs, which correspond to or underlie sales prices, to reflect a variation from one year to the next, a variation on which we could agree with the buyers. We also want the semi-automatic revision factor which was introduced, and which, to us, is the very consecration of speculation, to be banned from this agreement for, as you know, as we had anticipated, this semi-automatic revision, which was supposed to result in increases as well as in decreases, brought about only decreases and, since the agreement was signed, the intervention price, which used to be 110 cents, dropped well below that level.

[Question] Mr Minister, you know that this situation is caused by speculators, by private individuals. Can you tell us how Western governments can act on these speculators so producers can obtain at least a just remuneration for their products?

[Answer] The Chief of State likes to remind us that, when we say we are negotiating with consumers, we are basically wrong since we are not talking to the French, the American or the Swiss citizens, to mention only a few, who actually consume cocoa. We are talking to governments who, in view of the present organization of the international markets and the energy expended by merchants, are absolutely unable to impose any decisions on the latter whose power is enormous. Besides, if those who act as go-betweens are impoverishing the producers, the additional burden they create also overwhelms the consumers; and we must also say that the governments you mention, who denounce this state of things--maybe to gain a good conscience--do not hesitate to issue taxes which are often higher than the price of coffee when it is consumed by the cup. Therefore, we would also like both parties to change their mentalities, and we would like the actual consumers, in consuming countries, to understand that our struggle is also theirs, because we are exploited in the same manner.

[Question] In the meanwhile, Mr Minister, in your conversation with the general secretary of the Union of Producing Countries last week, you mentioned that you might build up cocoa stocks. How could this be possible, considering the present very small means of the Regulating Stock Fund?

[Answer] Yes, over a year ago, the Regulating Stock Fund had a little over \$30 million dollars available. Considering cocoa prices, it could buy 100,000 tons. Of course, speculators, who think they should do all they can to depress purchasing prices, believe that present cocoa stocks amount to 600,000 tons, i.e. about one third of production; obviously, they are wrong since we know that production in large producing countries, the Ivory Coast excepted, tends to decrease whereas their domestic consumption increases. I just came back from Columbia and our colleagues over there produce about 40,000 tons of cocoa; they consume almost all of it so that my Colombian colleagues asked me if we could help them increase their production. Therefore, I think that a stock-building policy cannot be the only factor to improve prices, especially to increase them, for speculation will always come into play, as will psychological factors. However, if producing countries, and especially the Union of Cocoa Producing Countries, which controls practically 98 percent of the world production, could agree on a sales policy through our stabilization funds (which would require some marketing discipline) I am confident that we could share sacrifices and, in the medium-term improve our receipts. This is the whole problem: are we ready to discipline ourselves on the market, and do we have the political and financial means to do so?

[Question] But, in concrete terms, Mr Minister, what should we do to exert discipline; and I wanted to mention financial means... It seems that the IMF has been contacted to help the stock fund purchase products on the market. Is that really so?

[Answer] In concrete terms, we have the example of coffee. The coffee agreement, for the moment, works relatively well because the target price set has been kept; why? Because we decided to adapt supply to demand, approximately 36 million sacks, and we said to one another: every time the target price tends to decline, we will remove 1 million sacks from the market, this is called a cut. Today, we are on the third cut, which corresponds to 3 million sacks and which means that we have successively withdrawn from the market 18,000 tons of our country's coffee quota. We can actually check this since every sack of coffee exported is provided with a stamp, and you cannot export any sack without that stamp. Therefore, material control is possible; in the same manner, if prices increased too much with respect to the ceiling we have agreed on with consumers, we would reinject 1 million sacks on the market every time to make prices go down; at present, it is working in the other direction. Therefore, this is possible if we adapt our organization. But the member states must also have the means to store cocoa, which is not as easy to preserve as coffee. This is why some of our colleagues said that we must destroy some of the cocoa to make room, especially since the Ivory Coast has experienced that in the past; we do not want what happened in 1980 to happen again: while we were burning our cocoa, others were already selling the year before they had produced it.

Too Many Charges

Let us talk about financing: it is true that you cannot have a stock-building policy without considerable means. I mentioned the technological knowhow necessary to preserve cocoa, the discipline and political determination which

must underlie all this, but we also need money because the cocoa you have purchased from the farmers and intend to stock is going to cost you: not only the purchase price, but freight, financial charges on the money used to purchase it and also storage charges. So, we had thought that international aid, i.e. development organizations, especially the IMF, would consider opening a special line to enable producing countries to stock their production at stored value; the money they would have received would have enabled them to go on purchasing and therefore to provide impetus to their trades and economies. But some large countries thought this would be interfering with freedom of trade and could give an edge to producing countries. The producers looked for other means and some of us tentatively suggested financing solutions, contributing some 75 million dollars to the fund.

But this amount was much too small compared to the results contemplated, and the idea was abandoned. Therefore, we are now facing a situation which is dominated on the one hand by speculators and on the other hand by a blockade of large countries who do not want international financial organizations to get involved, and also by the inadequacy of the sums we can provide ourselves. But, in my opinion, this is no reason why we could not organize to fight back those who impoverish us. And I am confident that if our Chief of State had been heard in 1980, when he urged all countries to stock a given proportion of their production--and we know that this quantity would have had to be between 10 and 15 percent of world production--we would have brought about an immediate rise in market prices. Nobody wanted to do that, we were alone. The Union of Cocoa Producing Countries realizes now, several years later, that this would have been possible. They are talking to all producing countries to see how to revive this solution and maybe suggest a way of intervening.

[Question] Do you think that UNCTAD could help reach a better solution?

[Answer] UNCTAD is an international organization that does not have a solution to offer, it offers a forum where governments can agree on a solution that will be beneficial to all. The UNCTAD general secretary, our friend Gamani Correa, came to the Ivory Coast to see the Chief of State and tell him to join the agreement, but he had no solution of his own to suggest; he thought that people could agree; and the president told him that the solution suggested is not viable, and we have ample proof today that it was not: not only is the floor price well below that which had been set, but we must now also levy an almost indirect stock-building tax on producers, a tax of 2 cents in addition to the 1 cent already levied to increase the regulating stock value.

[Question] After the visit of the Union's general secretary to the Ivory Coast and his meeting with you, can we be optimistic as to a revision of the agreement to take Ivorian suggestions into account?

[Answer] I believe that the solution to the problem is both domestic and international. At home, the Ivory Coast did not wait for the visit of the Union's general secretary to become aware of its responsibilities. Already last year, we decided to reduce by 30,000 hectares the cocoa-growing areas: we are now growing only 10,000 hectares. And we plan to devote the land and labor thus

made available to food crops so we can not only feed the Ivorian people, make up for our foreign trade losses, but also generate and intensify exportations of food products, for which we are already one of the leading producers in West Africa, since we are the first exporter of palm oil, brown sugar, bananas, and pineapples; we must do the same for rice, corn and... you name it.

This is the first solution. The second solution is that we must export added value, not only unprocessed products.

As the president said, we must not be content with denouncing the deterioration of foreign trade terms, we must process our products on location. Of the 450 thousand tons of cocoa which we produce, we already process 70 thousand. And we have just renewed or signed definite agreements with the largest industrial cocoa users in the world to try and further increase our processing capacity. It will increase by 10 thousand tons within the next two years and we do not intend to leave it at that. The third solution is: what can we do outside the Ivory Coast? The solution is an overall solution.

In this particular field, no single country can win on its own, it would drown. Either we shall succeed all together, or drown all together. And now, solutions are known; I told you that the president outlined them in Yamoussoukro; there is nothing else to invent. If the Union of Cocoa Producing Countries is willing to make a new start on the basis of these umpteenth suggestions, I am confident that we shall succeed.

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CSO: 4719.1358

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI: GOVERNMENT REMOVING 'ELEMENTS' LIKELY TO SPOIL

EA071708 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today assured investors that Kenya is still politically stable and they should not hesitate to invest in the country. The president said that they should not be shaken by what happened on 1 August 1. He pointed out that the country is back to where it was before the disturbances and that their money was safe.

President Moi however said that the government was in the process of removing any elements who are likely to spoil the economy of the country. He was speaking to insurers, industrialists, businessmen and representatives of financial institutions who were summoned to State House, Nairobi, this afternoon.

The president at the same time called on the country's manufacturers to produce high-quality goods which could compete favorably in the world market. He observed that if the country's manufacturers produced goods which were below the required standards, they were bound to lose markets. The president stated that the entire world was facing an economic disorder and Kenya had maintained its economy. The president added that no single country can claim to have been saved from the current international economic disorder. He said that given goodwill Kenya will overcome the current economic situation. He went on to say that we should all be aware that inflation is a common enemy, and fight it with every weapon available.

President Moi cited neighboring countries where, he said, it was impossible to buy essential commodities unless one carried money on a wheelbarrow. He assured Kenyans that the country's currency is still strong and called on all to work hard to maintain its strength.

The president urged the national chamber of commerce and industry to give maximum assistance to traders in the rural areas, saying that they should be taught how to make maximum profits. He told the chamber to let the rural traders know that the best security is not their title deeds but their reliability and honesty. He explained that the traders should be reminded that no matter how good a character they have it will not help unless the businessmen are reliable. President Moi further advised the chamber to educate the traders on how to keep their accounts and make maximum profit. He pointed out that the traders should be advised that capital is not profit.

Saying that the strength of our economy lies in our unity and honesty, President Moi assured the insurance companies that his recent appeal to them to assist businessmen who recently fell victim of the looting was not an imposition by the government. While making his appeal he knew very well that there was no legal binding for goods lost in such insurrection but that he wanted them to assist businessmen to go back into business.

He went on to say that the businessmen and their clients depend on each other. He however thanked them for the little assistance they gave to the businessmen in a bid to ensure that they were back in business. He said that this is a true spirit of Nyayo's philosophy [exhortation to follow President Kenyatta's policy] of being mindful of other people's welfare.

President Moi noted that the government had made district headquarters the base of development and bankers to diversify their services and open branches in rural areas. He said that Wananchi engaged in rural development needed their encouragement and support.

The president observed that businessmen and industrialists were the backbone of any country's economy and commended those who were back in operation after 3 days lay-off as a result of the 1 August disturbances.

President Moi thanked the international community for being sympathetic to Kenya after the disturbances. The occasion was attended by several ministers and senior government officials.

CSO: 4700/1893

KENYA

ASIAN COMMUNITY URGED TO REMAIN

EA071512 Nairobi DAILY TIMES in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Do not Panic--Keen Appeals to Asians"]

[Text] The Asian community has been told that there is no country in the world safe from political upheaval and it should not, therefore, panic into an exodus thinking that the recent looting was racially directed against Asians living in this country.

The do-not-panic appeal came from an assistant minister in the Office of the President, Mr John Keen, after the Nairobi TIMES reported that Asians were preparing to leave Kenya after the August 1 coup attempt which resulted in widespread looting affecting most Asian-owned businesses. The report also disclosed that there were 3,500 applications for foreign exchange allocations, on behalf of Indian nationals--mostly dependents--lying with the Central Bank. They are waiting to go to India.

He added: If some of our local Asians want to leave Kenya because of the problems we had on August 1, it is most unfortunate because there is no country in the world which is 100 percent safe.

Keen pointed out that there were problems everywhere in the world in America, Beirut, London, West Germany and India where they come from. Said Keen: The amount of looting which took place in Bombay a few weeks ago, in Brixton last year and Liverpool a month ago cannot be compared to the August 1 looting as far as magnitude is concerned. He added: The looting there was far more than it was here.

Keen continued: If Asian shops were looted, so were the African shops too. If Asian women were raped, the number of African women raped was bigger. The only difference here is that while 159 Africans were lying dead in the mortuary, there was not one member of the Asian community killed.

I see no reason therefore why they should panic because Kenya has afforded and will continue to afford them a paradise of peace.

There was no question of racialism, Keen went on, adding: The only thing is that since they happened to have more shops in the city centre, they suffered most because they became victims, not because of religion, background or creed.

Keen added: If I had a shoe shop on Moi Avenue, the looters would not have spared it because it belonged to John Keen in the Office of the President. But he said the government will continue to protect property and the lives of its citizens regardless of whether they are Africans or they come from the North or South Pole.

He added: For those who wish to go, we will always welcome back if they do not find an island of peace like Kenya. But I will only ask one question of the Asian community. What would have happened if there is an earthquake or typhoon or other natural disaster which we don't have in Kenya?

Commenting on the unfortunate cases of rape of Asian women, Keen said: If the incidents of rape had happened, it is unfortunate. As far as women are concerned, Africans are not interested in Asian women, because of their cultural differences. I consider the African women to be the best in the world.

Keen finally reiterated that there was no safe place in the world. Where they are going is even worse than Kenya which is an island of peace, he asserted, adding: If they want to leave they should not use the attempted coup as an excuse because law and order was restored in a matter of three hours. What more security do the Asians want?

CSO: 4700/1893

KENYA

BRIEFS

NAIROBI MINISTERS MEETING--Ministers of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania met for the second day in Nairobi, today, to discuss matters related to the division of the assets of the defunct East African community. In the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, Kenya was represented by the minister for economic planning and development, Mr Zacharia Onyonka, and Uganda by the minister for regional cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa, while Mr Ngula, a deputy minister for finance represented Tanzania. The meeting was chaired by Dr Victor Umbricht, a Swiss mediator who was appointed by the World Bank, which has been charged with the responsibility of ensuring that a satisfactory division of the assets is achieved. Dr Umbricht has been chairing the negotiations for the last 4 and a half years and was recently quoted as saying that a breakthrough in the assets dilemma would be made in due course. [Text]
[EA032258 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1893

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SCHEDULED; LAW DEFINES HOW IT WILL BE RUN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The presidential election will be conducted on the basis of universal suffrage and direct election, according to Law 82-020 concerning election of the head of state. The law appeared in the Official Gazette of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] on 26 June.

This news puts an end to the various rumors that have been circulating widely about the presidential elections.

The election is to be called by the Supreme Council of the Revolution [CSR] no later than 30 days before, and no sooner than 60 days before, the date on which the term of the acting president expires. (Thus, since President Ratsiraka's term expires on 4 January 1983, the election should be held between 4 November and 4 December 1982, or between 30 and 60 days before the end of his term.)

No one can be a candidate unless he is supported by one or several revolutionary parties or organizations that are members of the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution].

The law also says that no party or revolutionary organization can nominate more than one candidate.

The election campaign will commence 21 days before the date of the first round of voting and will end no later than the eve [words missing] at 2200 hours.

The law states that within each [words missing] a commission will be established [words missing] to centralize and [words missing] the results.

The ANP Declares Its Support for the Ratsiraka Candidacy

At the conclusion of its first regular session of 1982, the Peoples National Assembly [ANP] adopted the following resolution:

"After having examined and analyzed the report of the prime minister and head of government and the various disclosures made by members of the government who have responded to the questions and met the desiderata expressed by the deputies,

"Noting the financial problems our country is facing as well as the great efforts made by the government, the ANP approves the soundness and the courage shown by the government in its conduct of the struggle for production and economic recovery. It supports all the government's efforts to increase production, to improve the supplies picture and the various measures taken to counter the mischievous intrigues perpetrated by the reactionaries, including the dahalo [cattle rustlers]."

"The ANP exhorts the Malagasy people to contribute to the Lova national government bond drive launched by the revolutionary regime. It expresses its readiness to continue to work with the government. It urges the government to consolidate its collaboration with the ANP both at the ministerial department level and also at the levels of the administrative agencies and the decentralized local communities."

"The ANP urges the government to follow closely the implementation of the proposals made by the deputies as a group, as well as the potential of the working masses."

"Also, the ANP reaffirms its unreserved support for the candidacy of President Didier Ratsiraka in the upcoming presidential elections, stressing that he is the only one who really strikes us as able to defend the gains of the revolution and to continue on with the efforts already under way."

9516

CSO: 4719/1202

MADAGASCAR

COOPERATION WITH MAURITIUS RENEWED, SUPPORT PLEDGED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Mauritian Foreign Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac was received yesterday afternoon by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [RDM], after a meeting with his Malagasy counterpart, Christian Remi Richard.

During the audience, President Ratsiraka said that the advent of a progressive regime on that sister island is a great milestone, not only for Madagascar, but also for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Movement.

After discussing the official visit of the Malagasy minister of industry and commerce last week to Mauritius, the president of the RDM put forward the necessity of intensifying relations between the two islands, which should result in more concrete expressions of South-South cooperation.

At the conclusion, the president asked Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac to send his greetings to Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth and his friend, Minister Paul Berenger.

When his turn came to speak, Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac underlined the importance of his mission by noting the fact that his government wanted the first official visit by the Mauritian foreign minister under the new government to be paid to the countries of the southwest Indian Ocean region.

"The RDM gave us its support in our struggle during the years when our party was out in the political wilderness," said the new head of Mauritian diplomacy. "We have profited from your experience. And now, we are putting special emphasis on our relations with friendly countries. The Mauritian foreign minister was bearing a personal message from Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth for President Didier Ratsiraka and a Mauritian proposal to be submitted to the RDM and the Seychelles Republic; a proposal to lay the foundations of a concrete form of cooperation--especially since, as the Mauritian foreign minister said, "All the conditions are right for the countries of the southwest Indian Ocean region to begin a new form of cooperation."

Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac continued: "Our two nations are two under-developed countries that must face threats to the security of this part of the globe. You have in our government an active supporter--especially within the Non-Aligned Movement, of which you are one of the leading advocates."

In conclusion, Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac said he was convinced that the two peoples of the Isle of Mauritius and the RDM are going to have a new life.

9516
CSO: 4719/1202

MALI

TRAORE RETURNS TO BAMAKO FROM DAKAR VISIT

AB092125 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this afternoon from Dakar where he has just paid a 1-day visit. As you know, the Senegalese and Malian people are bound by geographical and historical factors, as well as a common cultural heritage. To this end, the exchange of views at the highest levels, particularly between heads of state, is aimed at strengthening these ties of bilateral cooperation that has long existed between Senegal and Mali. They are also aimed at maintaining cohesion of the African family within African unity. Prompted by this constant desire, Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the party and head of state, paid this visit to Senegal. He disclosed this to our reporter (Tiola Mathieu Konan) upon his return:

[Begin Traore recording] In fact, I went to Dakar where I held talks with our brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. As you know, I was charged with a mission by the African heads of state, as a member of the contact group set up in Tripoli to find an African solution to the crisis facing our continental organization within the framework of a frank and fraternal dialogue and with the sole concern of preserving the privileged working tool which the OAU is to us in the interest of our people. Once again, I noted the firm determination of Senegal and Mali to work toward the unity of the continent.

We will spare no effort within a spirit of dialogue and exchange of views to preserve the OAU in the interest of the entire African continent. Concerning our differences, it is necessary to show our willingness to serve the cause of the people and our ardent desire for unity in the face of the world economic situation. I also discussed bilateral relations with President Abdou Diouf. It is bilateral cooperation which is strengthened daily on the basis of the friendship and brotherliness binding the Senegalese and Malian people. We also reviewed the international situation.

Finally, I must thank President Abdou Diouf and the Senegalese officials for the fraternal welcome given me as well as the particular hospitality accorded me in Dakar. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/1374

MAURITIUS

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES INDIAN OCEAN POLICY

MB081515 Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Aug 82 p 6

[Phillipe Forget commentary: "The Local and International Dimensions of the Visit"]

[Excerpts] The joint communique which was issued at the end of Mrs Gandhi's official visit with the new Mauritian Government gives too much space to diplomatic idioms to be really considered as an indication of change.

After reading 16 formal paragraphs it is difficult not to raise your eyebrows at the usual contradictions of these "cardinal principles of nonintervention and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries" which flexibly allow a bitter condemnation of South African apartheid while silently accommodating the religious and fanatical aberrations of the Khamene'i regime.

The climate of Indian and Mauritian relations has varied since Mauritian independence mainly because the Mauritian Government has shown little interest in aligning itself with the Indian policy on the Indian Ocean. It would seem that this obstacle has fallen. That does not mean that the beautiful days of a peaceful zone in the Indian Ocean are back. The American stand, outlined on 6 August in Geneva during the meeting of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, riddled with holes the claim of a demilitarization that would blindly limit itself to naval dimensions. In opposition to the Indian Ocean, which is peaceful, despite its military bases and fleets that are suspected of having malicious intentions, the U.S. argument cites "the bloody ocean" which flows in Iran and in Afghanistan and the exodus and genocides in southeast Asia. The United States asks seriously envisage a demilitarized Indian Ocean when some colossal conventional forces are assembled at the southern borders of the USSR, 1,200 kilometers from the Gulf of Oman, and while Soviet missiles with multiple nuclear charges would be the only ones that are able to easily spray the Indian Ocean.

Port Louis diplomacy, which has counted on the Paris-New Delhi axis, will be particularly pleased to note that Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, who is expected in our country 4 days after Mrs Gandhi's visit, reiterated the essence of the American arguments concerning the demilitarization problem of the Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia. Mr Cot states that "the American naval power on Diego Garcia and the Soviet surface power in

"Kabul" are the same. The "great plan" for regional cooperation in the south-west of the Indian Ocean, under the auspices of the Paris-New Delhi axis has, one is happy to say, been carried out in its own way. Economically and culturally, it would be an advantage to fit it within a global settlement in the Indian Ocean which, it seems, should be less limited to the naval demilitarization of the zone. Whether we like it or not we have fully entered an era when peace, like independence, will be either collective or will not exist.

CSO: 4719/1364

MOZAMBIQUE

PEOPLE'S FRUSTRATION FEEDS MNR PROPAGANDA

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 53, Aug 82 p 28

[Article: "Difficulties of Life"]

[Excerpts] The AFP correspondent in Mozambique reports that despite the threats of the anticomunist resistance and guerrilla forces and despite South African propaganda, Maputo remains a beautiful city, calm and well cared for and where security is much better than in other cities in Africa.

However, in this port city with its beautiful avenues daily life for foreigners and above all for the average Mozambican is a collection of frustrations. The radio station of the MNR [National Resistance Movement], which broadcasts from South Africa, is certainly taking advantage of these difficulties. Often there is no bread, no coffee, no meat, no fish, no bath towels, no taxis, no more telephone service, no water some mornings, no electricity some evenings, no more newspapers.

Certainly, there are explanations for this, and the shortages should not be seen as the work of a group of hoarders or privileged people. The farmers have declined to supply food to the cities because they cannot exchange the surplus from their harvests for other things. The transportation system was already inadequate under the Portuguese and is now affected by the general insecurity which the MNR has created. There is a shortage of qualified officials and a terribly limited supply of foreign exchange to import food, equipment, and spare parts.

Another important problem is the ineffective way equipment functions. Thus, a single state-owned company offers automobiles to rent. However, you have to reserve them months in advance. At present, public buses are rarely seen and out of the dozens of taxis purchased several years ago only seven are still in running order due to the lack of spare parts. Getting a hotel room involves the same kind of thing. Thus, the magnificent Hotel Polana, a palace in the colonial style, is generally full, as are the other hotels in the capital. There is no assurance that a guest who does not have official support one fine day will not be asked to leave the hotel to make room for a Bulgarian or East German delegation.

The breakdowns in the telephone system and of the elevators, the electricity overloads and the interruptions in the water supply are also part of the daily "scene" in Mozambique. There also, the shortage of qualified personnel and the lack of foreign exchange explain why it is difficult to maintain equipment provided by the Portuguese for a capital of 250,000 inhabitants which now has nearly 900,000 people.

The MNR takes advantage of the resulting discontent to support its propaganda. In a Maputo hotel belonging to the FRELIMO Party [Mozambique Liberation Front Party], which is now in power, three persons in sympathy with the resistance state without making much of an effort to hide their views that they "have had enough of waiting lines, shortages, and bureaucracy" and that they hope for an MNR victory, predicting that the movement will be active in the cities over the next few months.

The resistance movement is currently active less than 100 km from the capital, and to go from Maputo to Beira, about 600 km to the north, you travel in an escorted convoy. In the view of the authorities themselves, the MNR could carry out a terrorist campaign in Maputo any day now, because it has the technical means.

5170
CSO: 4719/1314

MOZAMBIQUE

NPM UNDERTAKES EUROPEAN TOUR FOR ARMS

Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts]

LISBON, Aug. 23. (REUTERS) — Envoys of a Mozambican rebel group leave Lisbon today on a discreet European mission aimed at drumming up support from Western governments for its bid to overthrow the government of President Samora Machel.

According to the mission's leader, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM) will be asking for increased arms supplies from friendly Western nations.

Its Lisbon spokesman, Eno Fernandes, said the mission would definitely visit France and West Germany but there were still doubts over a planned stopover in Britain. He did not reveal its first destination.

Enmanuel Guidion Mahluza, a member of the movement's 12-man executive council, told Reuters it also aimed to dispel the RNM's image in the West as a band of guerrillas used by South Africa to put pressure on its radical black neighbour.

FIGHTING STRENGTH

According to Mr Mahluza, who said he had come to Lisbon "from the battlefield," the resistance movement controlled four of Mozambique's 10 provinces but for military reasons did not hold towns even within those areas.

He put its fighting strength at "12,000 very well armed men — even though some of them do not have boots or uniforms."

The provinces of Manica, Sofala, Inhambane and Gaza were under the movement's control and the resistance guerrillas were also active in Tete and Zambezi and had pushed to within 40 kms (25 miles) of the capital, Maputo, he said.

The most damaging accusation levelled by the Mozambican government against the resistance movement is that it is armed, financed, trained and supplied by South Africa.

Denying this, Mr Mahluza said the guerrillas got their arms from the West but he refused to indicate through which countries they reached the RNM.

ALIGNED WITH SOVIETS

He said he hated apartheid and hoped that if the movement came to power in Mozambique it would be able to influence change in South Africa.

Asked what kind of relationship the RNM would have with the white-ruled republic, Mr Mohluza said he hoped for improved trade, "mainly because it is cheaper to import from one's neighbour."

"We prefer not to have clashes with our neighbours. If the ANC was allowed to operate as a political party in South Africa, maybe we would allow it to open a political bureau, but we would never tolerate it as a guerrilla movement," said Mr Mahluza.

Asked about the RNM's policy towards the Soviet bloc, he replied that it would be guided solely by the national interest. "If for the sake of Mozambique's interests we had to have relations with the Soviet Union then we would," he said.

MOZAMBIQUE

'SICK CELLS' IN BODY, SOCIETY PARALLELED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 8

[Commentary by Elias Cossa]

[Text] Cells are a body's basic units, whether that body is mechanical, human, or social. Let us look more closely at the two latter examples. Let us agree that a social body is society as a whole and also the sum total of the men and social groups composing it.

And that while those men and groups are united by linguistic, social, and cultural ties, they simultaneously constitute units that differ from each other. That despite being different, they contribute to the (organic) functioning of the social whole--of society. This is like the cells in the human body, which insure an organ's integration and its normal functioning.

But we know that in a human body, it frequently happens that an organ is confronted with foreign cells. At that point the organ, through its own mechanism, rejects those cells because they are usually harmful. The rejection can be compared to a struggle between the normal and the abnormal. The only thing is that this takes time. It sometimes also happens that the organ itself provides the conditions in which the foreign cells can regenerate themselves. Those that find favorable conditions grow and reproduce. The consequences are logical--cancer and tumors appear.

In this attempt to sketch a parallel between the strictly human and the social, we will deal with the last-named category.

Within various sectors of our country, it is common to see "foreign cells" attempting to replace the (institutionalized) "social cells" in their functions. It happens, and for some people it is now a way of life, if not of survival, at various levels.

The decisionmaking centers no longer operate through the established channels, whether those channels be the leadership bodies of enterprises or state organizations or party channels. The people making up those cells are trying to impose what is usually known as playing the game behind the scenes.

what was intended to be a decision democratically arrived at has come to be a directive that is given a democratic coating. As a popular saying goes, "things are already cooked."

Those cells which are abnormal in terms of the great social body that is still there, ~~turne~~--our country--are trying at all costs to feed themselves in order to survive, since they are aware of the rejection to which they are subject. They are trying to reproduce themselves rapidly.

As an illustration, it is not rare, in cafes and other places where people congregate, to witness conversations and real debates concerning the life of a particular sector. The strange thing is that what are involved are not inoffensive comments on past events but plans for stands to be taken later. What we see, therefore, and not simply by chance, is that uniform stands are being taken at meetings and gatherings whose purpose is to permit exhaustive discussion concerning a particular issue.

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CSC: 4/42 373

MOZAMBIQUE

LACK OF GOODS HAMPERS ZAMBEZIA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Benjamim Faduco]

[Excerpts] An increase in the quantity of products and goods to support the agricultural marketing underway in Zambezia, as well as their diversification and regular shipment to the zones where needed, constitutes the basic condition for the success of the current operation.

Support Products and Transportation

The early results of the marketing campaign underway in Zambezia--as regards both corn, the marketing of which has already begun, and rice, which is a special operation--show that two important factors need to be considered.

They are, first, the products and goods needed to support the campaign, and second, the situation with transportation for moving production.

Concerning the first of those factors, it is noted that the products and goods sent to Zambezia in May (the start of the campaign) were sent in greater quantities than during the same period of the previous campaign.

However, that necessary effort for guaranteeing the success of the operation lacks continuity and stability, since there is no regular shipment of such products and goods.

Several bottlenecks are noted in connection with the second factor (transportation): an inadequate number of vehicles, the precarious condition of the access roads, and the related problems with maintenance of the vehicles themselves.

In addition, the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] fleet of 30 operational trucks was concentrated to begin with on moving production from the state sector.

It should be pointed out that an additional 31 trucks, each with a capacity of tons, have been unloaded at the port of Quelimane for use by Automotive Truck Transport (Freight Transportation).

Added to these factors are dishonesty and evasion of responsibility on the part of a few private traders connected with the campaign.

There are 50 purchasing stations in Zambezia for buying from the producers (including mobile stations). The mobilization brigades travel by bicycle, and that in itself reveals an obstinate attitude in the face of the existing problem with transportation.

Among the support products supplied, we should mention bicycles, heaters and oil, cloth, miscellaneous dishware, and a few hoes, but all of this was sent only at the beginning of the campaign and in insufficient quantities, as we shall see.

The quantity of products and goods received in May in support of the campaign is estimated to have equaled about 50 percent of the requirements for that phase.

The purchasing process started off with some enthusiasm, but that enthusiasm may have let up; appropriate measures are not taken to deal with the complexity of the situation in Zambezia. The volume of support products, their regular shipment, and transportation constitute the basic condition for the success of the operation.

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CIOB: 4-42-163

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NEED FOR AUSTERITY--Austerity must be a constant in our lives. That means planning our expenditures and avoiding the superfluous. By acting in that way, we will also be contributing to the fight against underdevelopment, a fight that involves and enlists all of our daily actions. This means that in our homes, institutions, and workplaces, we must reduce our use of water and electricity to the minimum, because water and electricity are so necessary for other tasks and other people. When we waste water, we are thereby taking it away from someone else. When we use electricity unnecessarily, we are contributing in particular to greater wear and tear on equipment that is already greatly overloaded (and perhaps that is not the most important point). It is therefore odd that we see many street lights left on during the day. On OAU Avenue, for example, this has happened more than once, and just the day before yesterday, when we were on our way to Machava Stadium, all the street lights were on. But it is not only on OAU Avenue that this happens. It happens on other streets as well. And in other places. We must all consciously assume responsibility for austerity. It is in austerity closely connected to our clear and decisive struggle against underdevelopment. [By A. F.] [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 82 p 2] 11798

HUNGARIAN MEDICINE, FOOD DONATION--A donation consisting of ambulances, 20 cases of medicine, food for children (powdered milk), and other items was delivered to the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM] yesterday by the Hungarian Red Cross. The gift, which is intended for use in coping with natural disasters, is part of the tradition of solidarity existing between the two humanitarian organizations. The ceremony was held in one of the warehouses in the port of Maputo and was attended by Rogerio Daniel Jauana, deputy chairman of the CVM, other officials, and the ambassador from the Hungarian People's Republic to Mozambique, Gabor Szabo. The photo [not included] shows the ceremony for presentation of the donation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 p 8] 11798

FIELD WORK, TRAINING IN GDR--Mozambican students belonging to a group that includes young people from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica began agricultural classes last Thursday in an agricultural cooperative located 15 kilometers from Berlin, the capital of the GDR. The students are taking specialized courses for agricultural engineers and skilled workers. Prainer Pinao, the cooperative's chairman, described the help being provided by the students during the harvest as valuable. He said that student groups from Africa

... America have been helping that cooperative bring in its harvests
and sell its products. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 82 p 8]

PORTUGUESE PRIEST KIDNAPED--Joset Alexandria, a priest of Italian nationality, was kidnapped by a group of armed men this past 20 July in Inhambane Province. The kidnapping of Father Alexandria, 43, occurred at the Maimelane Mission in the Chokwe District. A source at the Ministry of National Defense told AIM [AFRICAN INFORMATION AGENCY] that the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM [Popular Front for the Liberation of Mozambique]) are currently engaged in a "search and rescue" operation to apprehend the armed gang responsible for the kidnaping.
[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 82 p 8] 11798

MNR REPORTEDLY IN ZAMBEZIA--Lisbon, August 24--About 800 guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) have recently moved into Zambezia Province in Southern Mozambique to open a new front against the Government of President Samora Machel, an MNR official said here. Evo Fernandes said the South African-backed MNR had moved into Central Mozambique after conducting operations in recent months around Maputo, the Mozambican capital. Mr Fernandes said the guerrillas crossed the Zambezi River earlier this month indicating that they had moved in from secret bases in neighbouring Malawi or Zimbabwe. He said the MNR was responsible for recent sabotage of railway lines in Central Mozambique and Sunday's attack on an Army barracks near the port of Beira during which four military vehicles and "a great deal of military equipment" were reportedly destroyed. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 24 Aug 82 p 27]

MNR DOWN HELICOPTER--The guerrillas of the MNR [National Resistance Movement] have shot down a Puma helicopter of the Mozambican armed forces in the Mabote area (Inhambane province), the spokesman of this movement, Evo Fernandes, has stated to AFP. Fernandes also indicated that the MNR forces attacked the town of Mirumbene on 30 June and that more than 300 students from the primary school in that town had joined the movement. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 53, Aug 82 p 28] 5170

MNR SECRET POLICE PURGE--At the beginning of July, the Mozambican government carried out a wide-ranging purge within the secret police, aimed at getting rid of members of the force considered to be "anti-Soviet," according to a spokesman of the MNR [National Resistance Movement]. According to the spokesman, Col Agostinho Lagos Lidimo, chief of the military intelligence bureau and judge of the military revolutionary court, as well as others like Oei and Beira in particular, are now in the secret police either in Maputo or in the secret police training center in Moamba. The members of the force were protesting against what they considered "the excessive loyalty of some of the secret service to Soviet and East German counselors," he said un-named. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 53, Aug 82

NAMIBIA

LEADERS' 'SENSITIVITY' QUESTIONED

MB101005 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Sep p 11

[Hannes Smith Commentary: "Country Has Red Ears"]

[Excerpts] Windhoek--It is appropriate to ask public figures like his excellency, the administrator general, as well as a person like Mr Dirk Mudge, whether they do not feel embarrassed at times, or are they politically so callous that they have lost all sensitivity? Or in the alternative, one should ask, not really interested in painful dilemma in which our country is?

The nonsense that is being freely traded within this country to the detriment of the economy and political stability, but boosting deterioration and feeding the virus of subversion, has reached grotesque proportions.

For weeks on end the mouthpiece of the multi-government system thundered about the imminent implementation of the international settlement plan for South-West Africa; its headlines thundered that within 10 days a United Nations mission would arrive in South-West Africa. That was weeks ago.

Then one has to read about a new plan secretly conceived. The tired South-West Africans once more pricked up their ears--perhaps at last something was going to happen to stem the tide of weariness, of political nausea.

If Mr Mudge one can only say that the African continent has seldom afforded a politician a grander opportunity than was thrown into the lap of this man. What he did with it, is tangible and visible, even to the unfeeling. The country is ripe to rot.

There there is a symposium about unemployment and guidelines for labour while the unemployment grows by leaps and bounds, for the more they talk, the more bad that the land becomes; the loud utterances about millions infused by a million communists into the economy, while in fact, a tenfold of that figure is taken out of the country, and in between, Mr P.W. Botha asserting and telling his subordinates at congresses and meetings that communism will not be allowed to get a foothold in South-West Africa--whereas Mr Botha's government works overtime to open the doors for the Red Bear.

And from the partiality of the United Nations so loudly protested against in the corridors of the Palais des Nations, an obvious excuse to prevent participation of the radical nationalists in the constitutional process in South-West Africa, to the Cuban military encampment at Luso.

Suddenly, they too must go, as if such an excuse has any foundation other than with the ignorant and ill-informed, because a person who sees in the Cuban presence in Angola a threat to either Windhoek or Pretoria, is simply malicious or politically blind, to say nothing of his abyssmal ignorance of military affairs.

Mr Hough, the people, and we are not talking of those who find their way to your cocktail lounges in SWA house at night, we are not talking of the selected privileged circles of Mr Dirk Mudge, neither are we talking of the representatives of the South African Government in our country who are merely executing the orders of their master--no, we are talking of the people who cannot get their gold out of the country--for they have neither the gold, nor the means or contacts to do so. They must live here, die here, and before dying, count their cents to prevent starvation.

Now these people, Mr Hough are driven further and further day by day by you and the government you represent. Can't you feel the vibrations? We cannot believe that it has not entered your mind that the position is retrogressing day by day.

Unless, Mr Hough, something is done in dynamic direct fashion, open and based on the pillars of justice and fairness, of honesty and a fatherly and warm approach to the problems of the land, a terrifying price will be exacted.

And that price, Mr Hough, will not come from the muzzle of an AK-47 held by a SWAPO guerrilla.

Mr Hough, we do not have years to continue on the present course, for the result will be to throw in tens of thousands of young men against a formidable foe. Men will die, including the young of the nation you represent down in South Africa.

Try a different recipe for a change, than doubletalk and tell your government that.

CCO: 4700/1892

NAMIBIA

'FINANCIAL MAIL' REPORT ON SA AID TO NAMIBIA CHALLENGED

Windhuk ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Ever since South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha, during his Windhoek visit, revealed to his contrite and surprised callers from the politics and economics sectors that the SWA/Namibia commitment costs South Africa 1 billion rand annually, and that his country would gladly get rid of this millstone, many people have asked themselves how this huge amount--which after all is equal to approximately 80 percent of our gross national product for 1980--was arrived at.

Even though, in the lofty atmosphere of discussions with the prime minister, nobody felt like asking for an explanation of this huge financial effort, some of the media made it look as if Namibia was given 1 billion as a present each year, and from that it was easy to conclude that after this financial transfusion was withdrawn our country would immediately collapse.

False Reports on National Finances

A short article in the FINANCIAL MAIL last week threw a little light on this interesting question. Just how far, however, the figures in this article can be trusted is a matter of speculation because the otherwise well-reputed newspaper manages to draw a completely false picture of our national finances, not even to mention wrong information about institutions.

In other words, as a conversation with Dr le Roux of our Ministry of Finance confirms, the figures that are quoted in the first five paragraphs and can be checked are all wrong except for one.

The FINANCIAL MAIL also reports, among other things, that direct and indirect aid by South Africa will amount to 410 million rand for the fiscal year ending on 31 March 1983. The author arrives at this amount by adding a contribution of 10 million rand to import and excise tax income, 200 million rand in direct budget aid, and 130 million rand in indirect aid in the form of guaranteed credits.

So there is last amount which, by the way, according to most recent information will be 180 million rand--160 million expected from the United States and 20 million from other countries--indirect aid is nonsense. Guarantees on overseas credits result only in possible liabilities and, as far as our credits are concerned, these are just about equal to our

gross exports to the Republic of South Africa. The 80 million subsidy for import tax income was not paid this year--the 250 million rand we did receive are the result of equal treatment with other countries of the Customs Union and are, in fact, our national income which is collected by proxy by South African authorities.

To counter the pessimistic voices that wrote after this year's budget was passed that its size was certainly too high and would inevitably be reduced after closer examination of its import and consumption figures, we should keep in mind that SWA/Namibia, first of all, has received much too little from this fund over the past years and that, secondly, our country might prove to be more import-minded than the other members of the Union, a fact which might result in our receiving funds in addition to those to which we are entitled.

The article mentioned above did not take into consideration, on the other hand, that South Africa subsidized our railroad operating losses with an amount estimated to be between 40 and 50 million rand annually. The total sum of contributions from the South African national treasury is thus not 410 million but rather 250 million rand--still an impressive amount equal to a quarter of a billion.

Today Already 1.4 Billion?

But how is it possible that the FINANCIAL MAIL reports the cost of South African presence here and now to be 1.35 billion rand? This is easy to explain: the military operations in the north cost 2 million rand per day, that is 730 million rand per year. Money lost on income by soldiers doing military service amounts to 210 million annually, and added to this the above mentioned 410 million, the total expenditures amount to 1,350 million rand.

Just how factual the accounting behind these figures is cannot be determined because of military secrecy. The quality of the sums quoted above gives at least cause for doubts. But it is certainly not entirely correct to state that these expenditures will stop completely after South Africa withdraws from Namibia--a fact pointed out correctly by FM--and that thus an essential contribution to our economy would cease--as the author thinks. Even if the daily expenditures of 2 million rand stop, we can assume that only a very small percentage of this amount is channeled into our economy to pay for food, drink, rent, etc.

Hidden Defense Costs

The author also computes that draftees serving in the armed forces earn an average of 200 rand a month. Compared with their average earnings as civilians of 800 rand a month, the South African economy is thus losing 600 rand per person each month. This is not correct. Either a person, previous to his induction into the armed forces, produced goods and services amounting to 800 rand, which are now lost because of his military services, or he "produces" South African (not only SWA/Namibian) security in the bush country.

(b) is also worth 800 rand. And this production is paid for by, first, the soldier who consumes 600 rand less and, secondly, by the South African SWA/Namibian taxpayer who contributes 200 rand.

A logical question here is whether most of these soldiers after a South African withdrawal from SWA/Namibia can return to private life or would be used for nonmilitary work, and whether military spending by South Africa could be reduced. These points are at least questionable.

Our conclusion: if we examine the background of the breathtaking sum that allegedly is spent annually by South Africa for SWA/Namibia, we would perhaps handle it a little more carefully. Even though the South African Army, in addition to providing essential protection, does much good by providing teachers, doctors, veterinaries for the north of the country, the economic consequences of peace would not be as dark for SWA/Namibia as the FINANCIAL MAIL article suggested.

CSC: 4/17/79/10

SENEGAL

'LE SOLEIL' EDITORIAL ON PLO 'VICTORY'

AB101216 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Alioune Drame editorial: "Post-Beirut"]

[Text] To save what remains of west Beirut, to save the lives of millions of children, old people and women, to avoid the extermination (the final solution) of Palestinian refugee camps, to make Begin's Zionist genocide plan fail, to keep the PLO forces intact, to avoid endangering the immediate future of the Palestinian liberation, to avoid wasting the political gains of the Palestinian resistance which constitute an important asset the leaders of the PLO have decided to leave west Beirut.

After a face to face confrontation which will remain in history both Israelis and Palestinians have seen their situations suffer a real shake-up in 2 months.

Israel, which claims a total victory over the Palestinian resistance, has, at most, won a battle under conditions which, today, make its "victory" extremely bitter.

As for the PLO, it has not in any case lost the battle. Even if it has received a hard blow, its prestige and credit have been strengthened all over the world.

The declared aim of Begin and Sharon was to definitely liquidate the PLO--both its leaders and fighters. Inspite of all the support and advantages they enjoyed--including the culpable silence and inaction of the Arab world, complicity of imperialism and the selfish prudence of some supporters which until then were supposed to be the Arabs' friends--they have failed.

The west Beirut battle was to Begin and his minister, Sharon, a terrible meshing where their hatred and their odious ideology were once again expressed. The almost morbid fury on west Beirut and against a defenseless people has finished by attracting the attention of the whole world on the nature of the current leaders of Israel. Unfortunately, it seems as if word was passed everywhere to have eyes closed, ears corked and heads bent. The judgment of history will be heavy.

Third, a just retribution has begun to work. The Zionist atrocities in Lebanon have engendered a deep crisis within the Israeli society itself. It

is begun to suffer from the rebounce of the boomerang. This crisis, the strength of which it is presently difficult to determine, has begun shaking the Jewish Diaspora which is profoundly divided on the Lebanese war.

Also, the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon will remove Israel's traditional alibis which have always enabled it to defy the international community and to scorn UN resolutions.

Having lost the "battle of public opinion," Israel has also lost enormously on the political scene but has won very little on the military field.

On the contrary, as for the PLO and the Palestinian resistance, who won a lot, both politically and militarily, the apparent defeat has been very quickly transformed into a political, and above all, a moral victory.

The evacuation from Beirut in an atmosphere of fantasy, with honor and dignity, is far from the disorder desired and even announced by Begin-Sharon.

Today, the PLO must attack the post-Beirut era with the same confidence and the same determination, after having,--surely--drawn lessons from the Israeli-Palestinian war in all the areas. Undoubtedly, the various lessons of the Beirut war will be the most important weapons of the Palestinians who have successfully resisted the strength of the enemy and conquered the deception of brothers.

No! The Palestinian resistance was not finished. The PLO will make this known. The "diasporarization" cannot be an obstacle.

CSO: 4719/1372

SENEGAL

'LE SOLEIL' ON U.S. MID-EAST PEACE PLAN

AB091937 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla editorial: "A Base for Discussion"]

[Text] Three months of siege: more than 17,825 people killed and 30,000 wounded. Leaving Lebanon after an exemplary resistance, the likes of which no Arab army had ever achieved against Tashal, the PLO fighters have once again convinced the world of their capability to do everything possible to reclaim theinalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

We are now in the post-Beirut era. Where the military solution became impossible, the sense of responsibility demands that other possibilities be examined.

Also, while weighing American assistance to Israel--the reality of its military, political and diplomatic support--it is necessary to express satisfaction with the change of attitude shown yesterday by the American head of state.

By announcing a plan for the settlement of the Middle East conflict, Mr Reagan no longer considers the Palestinian problem as a simple issue of refugees. This is an important step forward in the search for a solution to the issue.

The White House chief executive's proposals essentially refer back to the terms of the Camp David accords but, by suggesting a solution for the period that is to follow the 5 years of autonomy--the creation of a Palestinian entity --in association with Jordan, and by calling for a halt to Israeli settlements, Mr Reagan has opened the way for prospects.

However, one has to be as worried over the silence observed over the creation of an independent Palestinian state as over the refusal to recognize the PLO for the holding of future negotiations.

In addition between the refusal of a Palestinian state and the annexation of the occupied territories, the plan, which has just been rejected by Israel, does not entirely favor the Palestinian resistance. However, it can constitute a base for discussion. The United States must go further, and admit that Israel still remains the principal obstacle to peace in this region.

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

PDS MILITANTS TRIAL POSTPONED--Dakar, 9 Sep (AFP)--The trial of seven militants of the "Senegalese Democratic Party" (PDS-Opposition) for "acts and maneuvers likely to endanger public security or cause serious political trouble" was postponed at the request of defense lawyers a few minutes after its opening in Dakar on Thursday. The seven militants, including a parliamentarian, were arrested in September 1981 at the same time as 30 others (released since) and were accused of an attempt on state security. They were accused of bringing arms into Senegal from Libya and of having undergone military training in that country. After investigation, these accusations, which were refuted by the leaders of the "PDS" who affirmed that some militants had been sent to Libya to be trained as bodyguards of Abdoulaye Wade, its secretary general, were not retained since the accused persons will be tried not by a state security court but by a summary tribunal. Many militants and leaders of the "PDS" (including Mr Wade) were present at the opening of the trial which will resume next Thursday. [Text] [AB091352 Paris AFP In French 1321 GMT 9 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1372

SOMALI

BRIEFS

DELEGATION ATTENDS ARAB LEAGUE MEETINGS--SDR Deputy Foreign Minister Challe Mohamed Ali (Hammud) and his delegation returned home today after attending the Islamic and Arab League meetings in Niger and Morocco. Challe Mohamed Ali (Hammud) told SOMALI NEWS AGENCY reporters at the airport that the Islamic Conference resolved to help Somalia against the provocative Abyssinian aggression, to build an Islamic college in Somalia and admit Somalia to permanent membership of the Islamic Development Bank. [Excerpts] [EA041540 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Sep 82]

ESS, GOVERNMENT FORCES CLASH--A patrol of the 9th Gen Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia clashed with forces still loyal to Siad Barre at (Laba Gardeyleh) in the Mudugh region. In the engagement the enemy lost 10 soldiers killed and many others wounded. The liberation forces suffered no casualties in the clashes. [Text] [EA042131
Cimelstine] Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Sep 82]

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON DR HENRY KISSINGER'S VISIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Dr K's Visit"]

Text

DR HENRY KISSINGER, former American Secretary of State, has come and gone, learning what he could in the brief time he spent in South Africa and South West Africa.

He had, we were told, discussions with people from the far Left to the far Right. He also renewed acquaintance with people whom he described as "old friends."

Since we believe that Dr Kissinger's visit to Pretoria in 1976 was the beginning of the end of White Rhodesia, we can only look upon Dr Kissinger's latest visit with some trepidation.

Not that he holds any office in the Reagan Administration, but by his own admission he is a man of considerable influence in matters of American foreign policy.

We'd hate to think that he had anything to do with the beginning of the end of South West Africa and of South Africa itself. But perhaps we are too pessimistic. Perhaps Dr Kissinger has learned something of the realities of life in Africa, especially the South.

We certainly hope so.

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTCOME OF WEST GERMAN ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Good News for SA if Germany Turns Right"]

[Text]

BOTH the US and South Africa could pick up a much-needed foreign affairs bonus from elections to be held in West Germany this month.

This is the Hesse state election, where pollsters are predicting further disasters for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's already-crumbling SDP-FDP ruling coalition.

Should this happen it could mean a change of government in Bonn next year, or even before.

Dominant Opposition leaders such as the CDU's Franz Josef Strauss and Friedrich Zimmerman declare that the SDP-FDP coalition is now under such heavy pressure that it could collapse before this year is out.

A return to traditional German conservatism could bring several advantages to Washington and Pretoria.

● **Washington:** In defiance of Mr Schmidt, an SPD majority is moving more and more towards neutralism and closing ranks against the Nato missile modernisation

Given the present mood of the party, it would probably vote "no" to the proposed installation of the US Pershing II missile in West Germany.

A conservative government in Bonn would not only accept the American Cruise and Pershing missiles, but would act as a substantial brake on the country's present surge of radical pacifism.

More importantly, such a government would align itself entirely with President Reagan.

The new Chancellor, whoever he might be, would revert to the days of Konrad Adenauer—and West Germany would again become America's closest European ally.

It can be accepted that Moscow will move heaven and earth to prevent such developments.

German intelligence is already gearing itself for renewed outbreaks of urban terrorism, allied with new activity by the Soviet-inspired "peace" movement, all this in efforts to frighten voters away from

the conservatives.

In extremes, some form of threatened Soviet military action cannot be ruled out.

● **Pretoria:** A conservative government in Bonn would prove far less accommodating to Swapo and the ANC.

Members of the Opposition have also assured The Citizen that should their party come to power there will be a hefty shake-up in the West German Embassy in Pretoria.

Currently, this Embassy houses some of the most disruptive diplomatic elements this country has suffered since the days of the late, unlamented Carter Administration.

Most German analysts are adamant that their country is heading for long-overdue political change: that in two years at the outside (1984, when the national elections are scheduled to be held) the conservatives will be back in power.

This, they agree, has to come. As things stand now, West Germany is suffering a political polarisation unknown since the bitter

the end of the 1980s about its commitment and interests in the Nato.

At party level, one thing is certain. The disintegrating SPD-FDP coalition can no longer sustain its role as a governing body.

The change. Mr Schmidt has over the past year lost much of his former authority and now longer carries sufficient weight even though it is his party's responsibility.

Deep cuts mainly over Germany's plumping economy and defensive policies have resulted in the SPD losing its long success record in municipal and state elections.

SPD members increasingly speak of the party's self-renewal. But there are different views as whether renewal stands a better chance if government falls or the Opposition becomes.

A writer in the Stuttgart *Neue Zeitung* commented last week: "A democratic system needs a vote to the Opposition besides for continued trial wear and tear."

But despite the CDU's difficulties from the conservative consensus as well along the boundary of the elects

rate. As a result, it is emphasising more strongly than for some years past its own solid conservatism.

From its point of view, though, there is one snag. Politicians always like to keep their risks calculable. They must decide whether it is to their benefit to take the helm now, or wait.

There would be clear advantages in delay. Because of the economic squeeze, the Schmidt Government will be forced willy-nilly to continue dismantling the country's excessive social security benefits, thus continuing to wound itself.

Should the Opposition wait until 1984, the voters by then would be so disgruntled with the SPD that the conservatives could come riding in as knights in shining armour, the political savants who would be firmly installed and not easily supplanted again.

Unfortunately, politics are not that easy. No party can afford to appear inactive, to be sitting on the sidelines, nor if it wants to win national elections.

One of the more amazing performances in the current German political crisis is that of

Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democrats, junior partners in the ruling coalition.

Both Genscher and the FDP have signalled their intention of throwing in their lot with the Opposition. Genscher himself has made repeated statements about the need for a "new majority" and has continually impressed on party members and potential voters the need for a radical change of course in Bonn.

Germany's political stability, he has stressed, is always best served when the conservatives and the Free Democrats have a broad-enough majority to form a bastion against the excesses of socialist zealots and others.

To ensure his acceptance by the Opposition, Genscher has declared himself prepared to make major concessions — concessions which even include the personnel policy at the Foreign Office.

A joint CDU-FDP victory in Hesse could prove the last little nudge needed to topple the shaky Schmidt Government.

Another factor in all this is the emergence of a fourth party, the Greens, the ecology-environmental party, which in every way differs greatly from the three older parties.

While still far from being a uniform party or a permanent political power at the national level, opinion surveys show that the Greens command increasing voter support, especially among the young.

Pollsters say they could pick up 10 percent of the vote in Hesse this month. According to a recent opinion poll by the Wickert Institute, they could pick up 6.9 percent of the votes in a national election, enough to give them an influential voice in the Bundestag.

But, apart from proving that substantial change in attitude towards the environment is taking place in Germany, few would attempt to forecast how or where the Greens will use their potential political clout.

Says one SPD spokesman: "Anybody who claims to know what the Greens want other than clean rivers and what will become of them eventually is a fraud."

SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL EXPLAINS DEFENSE CALLUP SYSTEM

MB100756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] There is support for South Africa's new defense callup system. Support has been expressed by a senior military office at a meeting held in Pietermaritzburg last night. With the details is Carmel Ricard:

Personnel head of the defense force, Lt Gen (Raymond Holthausen), told the Chamber of Commerce that the reasoning behind the new SADF [South Africa Defense Force] callup system was widely misunderstood and he said that criticism of the procedure was, as he put it, unfair and unfounded. General (Holthausen) claimed that the full-time force, both permanent and national service, was no longer large enough to cope with all defense tasks. Expansion of the permanent force was not a proposition at this stage because it was so expensive, nor was it possible yet to increase the number of women, or the soldiers from other race groups as there weren't the facilities for them, he said. That is why the SADF callup had been extended to 12 years, he said, and added that if more women and men of other colors were taken on the burden on white men would decrease.

CSO: 4700/1888

REPORT OF TREURNICHT'S DEATH STIRS SABC CONTROVERSY

Du Plessis's Warning

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The SABC would have to take a critical look at itself, particularly after broadcasting a false report on Tuesday about Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, being shot, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Speaking at the congress of the Free State National Party, Mr Du Plessis also complained about lack of coverage for Government statements.

He said that in the United States, for example, the three main television networks, in spite of the fact that they were privately owned, reported virtually every word the US President said in public.

"On the other hand, we receive many complaints from the pub-

lic that important announcements and statements by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet which affect the lives of virtually every citizen, often do not receive the coverage due to them," he said.

"That the SABC should really take a critical look at itself in respect of this and other important matters has been underlined by the false report concerning Dr Treurnicht which was broadcast on Tuesday afternoon.

"A further example which demands serious investigation on the part of the SABC was a matter over which we have already received numerous complaints.

"It concerns the fact that the SABC saw fit to broadcast the comments of a member of the Conservative Party concerning the resignation from Pers-

kor of the editor of the Transvaler.

"What he had to do with Dr De Klerk's resignation heaven alone knows. And why the Conservative Party was given this platform is incomprehensible, except if it was the SABC's intention to propagate party political propaganda. The SABC owes the public an explanation."

The Government appreciates it was difficult for a public corporation like the SABC, given the heterogeneous composition of the South African population, to lay down laws and to implement them to suit everyone.

The public had the right to demand from the SABC that the Government's view on matters of public interest and its decisions should be conveyed to them fully and correctly. Sapa.

[Editorial: "Hoax Danger"]

[Text]

NO excuse can absolve the South African Broadcasting Corporation from culpability in the broadcast over Radio Highveld of a report that the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, had been shot dead on his farm.

A spokesman of the SABC has explained that a false telex message was sent to the Radio Highveld studio at the Pretoria Showgrounds.

The news reader was alone in the studio and was too busy to check to see if the coding on the message was correct. So a false message, which caused shock and alarm, was broadcast.

Just like that!

We suppose in similar circumstances we might have had a message that South Africa had declared war on Angola. Or that the Prime Minister had been assassinated.

Or that there had been an earthquake in the Cape which had razed towns and villages.

Or that men from Mars had landed at Brits.

When an organisation like the SABC can be hoaxed in this fashion, anything is possible.

The spokesman of the SABC has also said that the false report about Dr Treurnicht was not an "inside job."

"Anyone could have got that telex number by asking the SABC or the Post Office." This does not excuse what happened; it makes matters so much worse, since nobody should be able to get a false report

broadcast simply by using a telex number available from the SABC or the Post Office.

What the incident has shown is that the SABC's security system is simply not good enough.

Bearing in mind the alarm and consternation such a false report can cause, as well as the emotions it can arouse, the SABC should have a system which is absolutely foolproof.

No message of this kind should be broadcast unless it has been checked out fully. Indeed, as soon as readers flooded The Citizen with anxious calls asking whether it was true Dr Treurnicht had been assassinated, this newspaper began a series of checks, including approaches to the police, Dr Treurnicht's political associates, and finally, when we could locate him, Dr Treurnicht himself.

Other newspapers, we are sure, made similar checks.

Dr Treurnicht has said it was "very irresponsible for Radio Highveld to send this story to the rest of the world" and has described it as a "very sick joke."

The Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, was even more to the point when he described the bulletin as "scandalous" and "more than a sick joke."

We hope the authorities will find the culprit and that he will be suitably punished. But even more important is a tightening of SABC security so that no false news item is ever broadcast.

Du Plessis Criticized

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 82 pp 2, 6

[Article by Jende Knyppe and Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE SABC constantly examines its services and tries to improve them, a statement released by the corporation's public relations department said yesterday.

The statement, released in response to criticism levelled at it on Wednesday by the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, was approved by the corporation's head, Professor Wynand Mouton and read as follows:

"Any public figure or member of the general public may naturally express his opinion about the SABC which is a public organisation.

"The SABC takes note of all criticism of its broadcasts and endeavours also in the light of public response to serve the country to the best of its ability.

"It goes without saying that the SABC has to apply a constant process of self-examina-

tion in order to perform its functions effectively.

The corporation is well aware of the fact that mistakes may occur during the many hours of broadcasting, for example, the false news report sent from outside the SABC to the Radio Highveld studio at the Pretoria Show.

"When mistakes do occur they are immediately investigated and corrected and steps are taken without delay to avoid a recurrence."

Mr du Plessis warned the SABC to take a close look at itself on Wednesday, after Radio Highveld had announced incorrectly that Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had been shot dead.

Police are now investigating the circumstances which gave rise to the false report.

Mr du Plessis was

criticised in several quarters yesterday.

The Pretoria News said in an editorial that the attack reflected panic on the Government side.

"If ever there were a sick joke then it is the accusation levelled by Mr du Plessis, that the SABC has been running down the Government.

"The accusation is so absurdly based that it exposes the Government to public ridicule rather than achieving its purpose of trying to whip up public anger against the SABC for undermining the national interest," the editorial said.

In Cape Town the Progressive Federal party spokesman on the media, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The most disquieting feature of mr du Plessis's attack on the SABC is the underlying threat.'

[Editorial: "Info Czar?"]

[Text]

IF MR BAREND DU PLESSIS is to be the Information Czar of South Africa and has anything to do with the control of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, then heaven help us and the SABC.

For we have never seen quite as disturbing a performance on the duties of the SABC as Mr Du Plessis, a supposed verligte, gave.

Pale and fierce, he ticked off the SABC as if it were a naughty child that had done something awfully bad — and in the process set guidelines for the child's behaviour that must have made any true democrat shudder.

For what Mr Du Plessis had to say was that whereas in the United States the three main television networks, though privately owned, reported every word the President said in public (we doubt it, not every word), here important announcements and statements by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet which affected the lives of practically every citizen often did not receive the coverage due to them.

The public had the right to demand from the SABC that the Government's views on matters of public interest and its decisions should be conveyed to them fully and correctly.

We do not, for a moment, believe that the SABC ignores the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet in any way. On the contrary, it seems to be a practice of Ministers to rope in the SAL every time they wish to make an announcement or explain the reasons for their decisions.

Our own impression is that the SABC falls over backwards to give the Government viewpoint on each and every occasion, so much so that it has the appearance of being the propaganda arm of the Government.

Judging by Mr Du Plessis' outburst the SABC has to mend its ways by (a) quoting virtually every word the Prime Minister says in public (with due respect, we cannot think of a more boring prospect than to have to listen to endless speeches and statements by the Prime Minister or any other public figure, and (b) seeing to it that the Government's views and decisions are given at all times, irrespective of their news merit and irrespective of the fact that it is not the purpose of a medium like the SABC to be a Government mouthpiece.

One of the immediate reasons for Mr Du Plessis' dressing down is Radio High-

veld's broadcast of a false news item stating that the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, had been assassinated.

As a newspaper, we have already said that the SABC must tighten its security so that hoaxes like this one cannot be perpetrated again.

But this lapse has nothing to do with the question whether or not the SABC gives the Government a fair show.

The next complaint Mr Du Plessis had to offer was that the SABC "saw fit to broadcast the comments of a member of the Conservative Party concerning the resignation from Perskor of the Editor of the Transvaler.

"What he had to do with Dr De Klerk's resignation heaven alone knows. And why the Conservative Party was given this platform is incomprehensible, except if it was the SABC's intention to propagate party political propaganda."

What nonsense. Dr De Klerk has been in the thick of the political battle as a leading verligte thinker and writer and his dismissal is a matter of great public and political interest.

Mr Tom Langley, of the CP, gave his party's reaction, and Dr Alex Boraine commented on behalf of the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Langley's comment, which was broadcast, was relevant in the context of the controversy that had sprung up around Dr De Klerk.

Mr Du Plessis' displeasure was, to say the least, petty.

It is the second controversy Mr Du Plessis has been involved in since he became Deputy Minister of Information.

We think he should study the subject of television and broadcasting independence, as precious as the freedom of the Press, before he makes any more crass statements.

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING LEGISLATION GIVEN

Call-Up of Immigrants

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

LEGISLATIVE amendments whereby about 100 000 sons of immigrants of South Africa will be liable for compulsory military training, may well be introduced in Parliament next year.

Religious and political objectors against military service will also be deprived of existing loopholes in the Act by the amendments to be introduced.

The announcement was made in Bloemfontein at the National Party congress yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, after discussion of various items on the agenda calling for such steps.

There are thousands of immigrant children in South Africa living

off the fat of the country, while our own children must make sacrifices.

Provision must be made that those who did not want to become citizens of the country can be compelled to make their contribution to military duty, a highly upset delegate, Mr J Kleynhans, of Ladybrand, said in introducing one discussion point.

Gen Malan said that it was a matter which was disturbing to the Government.

Many immigrants came to South Africa with technical skills which saved the country some R480-million a year, he said.

The Department of Defence, with the assistance of the De-

partment of Foreign Affairs is now working on amendments whereby young immigrants can be drawn into military service.

Gen Malan also said that before the end of October a security poll would be conducted in 15 Northern Transvaal towns. According to polls already conducted only two or three percent of platteland men are prepared to make their contribution in respect of defence, he said.

To an objection that White and Non-White soldiers were being hospitalised together, he said that where this did happen it was done for security reasons. Joint hospitalisation was not the Government's policy but the demands of the times create particular needs, he said.

Reaction Reported

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by David Spiro]

[Text] Many of South Africa's immigrant population feel that being accused of "living off the fat of the land" was far too harsh.

"The announcement that our children will become eligible for military service is one thing," one said, "but to be made to feel like a parasite bleeding the country dry is another thing entirely."

Many immigrants seem to take a fatalistic view of the whole thing: if they have to go, then they will, but there does seem to be quite a number who object to the idea and they were strong in their condemnation.

Welcomed

Andrew Jones has been in South Africa for six years and has a 15-year-old son. Mr Jones works in the computer industry and told The Citizen:

"When I came to this country I was welcomed with open arms because of the skill and technology that I brought with me.

"I have devoted my life here to teach my skills to South Africans and to be accused of 'living off the fat of the land' makes me very bitter. I have given as much as is humanly possible to South Africa and if that is the attitude then I am afraid I have been wasting my time here."

Raymond Schaller, also a 19-year-old Zimbabwean, shares the same view: "When I came to this country it was made perfectly clear to me that I would become eligible for military service. I accepted that as a price I must pay for the opportunity to settle here."

Proud

Jil Casimiro has been in South Africa since 1946 and told The Citizen: "My son was overseas studying when he was called up by the army and he returned home at once. I am proud that my son did this and I know in my heart that it was the right thing for him to do."

Peter Paloubas said: "I have been a citizen since 1968 and I am proud to call South Africa home. It is one of the few countries left in the world where a person can, by sheer hard work, enjoy a lifestyle rarely equalled anywhere else in the world."

Colin Williams and Donald Avery, both Zimbabweans, were a little more cautious in their outlook but said at the end of the day they would go if called.

Insulting

Mr Mogg, an immigrant from the UK who has been in South Africa for seven years, said that he found certain comments at the National Party congress "scathing and insulting."

"I believe that if a country is worth living in it is worth fighting for and I have no objection to my son doing his military services."

When asked whether he would have come to South Africa had military service been compulsory Mr Mogg said: "Yes, I would have come anyway and I don't think that it will affect the number of people coming to South Africa in the future. One thing I would like to see though is immigrants getting the vote. If I am eligible to fight and possibly die for South Africa then at least I should be able to have a say on voting day."

Polled

Most people who were polled by The Citizen however, felt that military service was not a bad thing. Many shared the view that if they were to live and work here then they should bear the burden of defending the country like most South Africans do.

Stuart Geddis, a 19-year-old Zimbabwean has been in South Africa for six months. When asked whether he would object to doing military service, Mr Geddis said: "If I was called to go to the army tomorrow I would go. I intend to make my life here in South Africa and if that means helping to preserve the security of the country then so be it."

Immigrant Call-Up Plan Gains Support

PORT ELIZABETH. — The announcement yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that immigrants would be included in the South African military service system, was welcomed yesterday by defence spokesmen of other political parties.

Speaking at the Free State congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein, Gen Malan said the Government intended taking legislative steps next year to introduce military service for immigrants.

Mr Philip Myburgh, defence spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, said he was pleased something was being done to introduce some form of military service for immigrants.

He said that when the PFP had dealt with amendments to the Defence Act during the last parliamentary sitting, they had expressed the view that there should be "some kind of commitment by people who are permanently resident here and who

are enjoying all the benefits of the South African economy."

"They should help carry the burden of defence," Mr Myburgh said. At the time the Government had rejected the PFP's proposals.

Mr Myburgh said the PFP felt immigrants should serve on a regional basis close to the area where they lived. "Not being citizens of South Africa they should not have to defend the country's borders. That is primarily the duty of the people who enjoy all the benefits of citizenship."

The Conservative Party's spokesman on defence, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said he fully supported Gen Malan's proposal.

Mr Van der Merwe said he felt immigrants who had not taken out South African citizenship should be given a "period of grace" before being called up for military service. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1878

STRYDOM BIDS SOWETO GOODBYE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

MORE than 500 people yesterday attended the farewell function of the man described as having "saved South Africa from calamity."

The occasion, held in the Johannesburg City Hall, was organised in honour of the outgoing Department of Education and Training regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom.

From today he takes over as chief director of the Planning Council for Black Education.

Speaker after speaker praised Mr Strydom for shaping black education since he took over as regional director at the height of the 1976 riots.

Circuit inspector Dr S K Matseke said in his speech: "When Mr Strydom took over as regional director six years ago, Soweto was simmering with hundreds of children out of school. But, through his determination, Mr Strydom brought the children

back to school and encouraged the private sector to participate in black education. He is the man who shaped black education, thus saving this country from calamity".

Mr H H Dlamenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, urged DET to intensify its teacher upgrading programmes and to improve teachers' salaries. He added that more funds were needed to improve pre-schools in the region.

Tears rolled down Mr Strydom's cheeks as he was presented with presents from Soweto schools and the private sector. The presents included a TV set and a silver tea set.

Controversy was sparked off by this farewell banquet when schools said they were being intimidated into "donating" money for the functions and gifts.

CSO: 4700/1877

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT OF SPLIT OF AFRIKANER MONOLITH DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE is a struggle on for the soul of the Afrikaner and the battle-ground is in every Afrikaner institution, including the Broederbond and the church, and is now in the Press.

This is the perceptive response to the sacking of an Afrikaner editor made by Dr Alex Boraine of the PFP in a report yesterday. The firing of Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Transvaler, the Transvaal Nationalist mouthpiece, came as a shock, but is part of the mighty tussle which is tearing the Afrikaans nation apart.

There is no doubt that there are powerful tensions among Afrikaners that existed even before the formation of the Conservative Party brought them to the fore.

The facts surrounding the shock sacking are that Dr de Klerk has been resisting attempts to push the support of the newspapers of the Perskor Publishing Group behind the CP. This is the reason given in Perskor circles for his sudden dismissal by Mr Marius Jooste, chairman of Perskor.

The circulation of Perskor's newspapers has been plunging in the past two years and Mr Jooste believed that they could pick up readership by adopting a more conservative line.

Mr Jooste's ideas about supporting the CP, his attempts to have the circulation debacle nullified and his regular rejection of all suggestions Dr de Klerk had for reorganising the company's operations led to frequent clashes between the two men. Dr de Klerk, who was also a managing director of Perskor, has revealed that he first offered his resignation in May, but that it was then not accepted. Instead Mr Jooste got in first this week and sacked him.

All this may sound irrelevant and purely academic to blacks, no doubt, for why should we be bothering our heads about the firing of an Afrikaner editor who is so far removed from our day-to-day life? The truth is there is a lot that concerns us about Dr de Klerk's sacking. He is, or was, part of the total strategy that the National Party

worked out in building the Afrikaner's image and his place in the country. That kind of propaganda has also influenced Government policy that directly affects us.

The fact that the Afrikaner monolith has been split into various factions all screaming out as the legitimate voice of Afrikanerdom does not make matters easy. It makes the in-fighting bitter if somewhat interesting. It also makes things that more serious for our combined future.

Dr de Klerk is perhaps among those so-called verligte Afrikaners who stress that the white man

should adapt or die. But there are others who think that this should be the white man's last valiant stand.

This is a tragic thing, firstly because there are blacks on the other side of the equation who are actually cheered by this tilt to the radical right by Afrikaners. Their feeling is that the more radical whites get, the sooner the final showdown will come. There are other saner minds who deplore this recklessness. We all want to see change come, and soon, but we deplore the view that the sooner a violent blow-up comes, the better.

CSO: 4700/1877

SOUTH AFRICA

UNION SLAMS DETENTION OF SABMAWU'S SECRETARY GENERAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Black Municipality and Allied Workers' Union (Sabmawu) has issued a statement slamming the detention of trade unionist Mr Cosmos Phokwa.

This statement also comes in the wake of the Ciskei Government's detention of two former Robben Island prisoners and four trade unionists. The six were detained near King William's Town after attending the unveiling of Mr Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe's tombstone.

They are Mr Steve Mohame and Mr Victor Moalase, both of Mapetla in Soweto. Mr Tembekile Nyhobo and Miss Notembu Shosha. The names of the other two have not been released. It is not yet known under what law they are detained.

The Sabmawu statement reads: "Sabmawu slams the detention of a trade unionist

Mr Cosmos Phokwa. He is the general secretary of the Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu) and was detained on Friday at the union's Johannesburg offices.

"The detention of Mr Phokwa affects all the workers in this country. The South African Government is persistent with its abhorrent detentions without trial. We condemn the detentions without trial as barbaric ways of dealing with trade unionists and other civilised people.

"We were shocked by his detention because he did not commit any crime. We demand his immediate release and that of other trade unionists. We demand that Mr Phokwa and other trade unionists be brought before court or released. These detentions, and this intimidation, is not going to stop us from fighting for our rights in this country."

CSO: 4700/1877

MANPOWER MINISTER ON PLANNED LABOR LEGISLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

The government planned to introduce additional labour legislation in the next parliamentary session, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha told a group of businessmen in Pretoria that the two most important bills that would be laid before Parliament next year were a Conditions of Employment Bill and a Machinery, Occupational Safety and Occupational Hygiene Bill.

The Bills would rationalise the laws relating to conditions of employment and safety, he said.

The Conditions of employment Bill lays down minimum requirements with respect to certain basic conditions of employment such as weekly and daily working hours, meal intervals, payment for overtime, annual and sick leave.

He said the Machinery, Occupational Safety and Occupational Hygiene Bill inter alia provides for the effective participation of employers and employees in matters related to occupational hygiene, for the appointment of health and safety representatives in the work place, for the establishment of health

and safety committees at work, and for a variety of other matters.

The Bill covers all employers, excluding only mines and works that are covered by separate legislation.

He added that the Department of Manpower envisaged decentralising its training advisory service in January next year.

Mr Botha also appealed to trade union leaders to put South Africa's interests first and not to let outsiders tell them what to do.

He told trade unionists to beware of people who were "feeding off the backs" of others and had not spent a single day at the work-bench.

"Ask them what they are doing with your membership fees, ask them to expose their books to public scrutiny as any respectable company is required to do. Ask them whom they serve," he said.

Mr Botha said union leaders should put South Africa's interests first, the interests of their members second, and their own interests third.

"Do not allow yourselves to be dictated to by outsiders. Stand on your own feet and be proud of it," he said.

"We have good leaders and we are thankful for them. But we also have those who are otherwise inclined," he added. He did not elaborate.

Mr Botha said South Africa was affected periodically by labour unrest but he was certain the unrest had little to do with labour policies and legislation.

In 1981, 48 percent of the country's strikes were caused by wage disputes while 15 percent were brought

about by the pensions issue.

Inflation was also

having an adverse effect on industrial relations, particularly on the maintenance of industrial peace.

"It is a fact of life that unions base their wage demands on the actual and expected movement of the cost of living and that the strike, or threat of a strike, is the main weapon used by organised labour to influence levels of real earnings," he said.

Employers who neglected the interests of responsible and loyal workers were courting disaster and deserved little sympathy.

"It is beyond comprehension that any employer can forsake the loyalty of that part of his workforce which acts responsibly and still respects the rule of law.

"The time has come for many employers to practise the philosophy of self-government in such a way that they retain their self-respect instead of bowing over backwards to the dictates of outsiders or militants," Mr Botha said.

CSO: 4700/1877

COURT BANS MEETING OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Sharon Li Green]

[Text]

THE attempt unconstitutional-
tionalists remove an of-
fice bearer from the Jo-
hannesburg Municipal
Combined Employees
Union (JMCEU), was
not in its best interests,
but to improve the chair-
man's position on the
executive committee,
the Rand Supreme
Court heard yesterday.

The JMCEU, a regis-
tered trade union and
its chairman, Mr
George Huntley, were
served an interim order
restraining them from
holding a special gener-
al meeting on Septem-
ber 2.

The return date is
September 15.

Mr Gavin Harris, an
employee of the Johan-
nesburg Municipality
and a fully paid up
member of JMCEU, said
in papers before
the court his election to
the executive commit-
tee at the annual genera-
lal meeting on August
14, had since been ques-
tioned.

The executive com-
mittee, a body respon-
sible for the manage-

ment of JMCEU's
affairs, comprised a
chairman, vice-chair-
men and eight other
members.

Mr Justice Currie
heard that at a meeting
on August 17, to discuss
his election, Mr Harris
was told that a member
of the executive com-
mittee, Mr B Isaacs,
had counted the ballot
papers the day after the
annual general meeting
and claimed that Mr
Harris had tied for 10th
place with Miss Phillips.

Decisions taken by a
majority at that meet-
ing were that Mr Harris
would immediately be
removed from his office
and a special general
meeting would be con-
vened on September 2
to elect a union member
to fill the vacancy.

Mr Harris submitted
that the meeting of Au-
gust 17 was not a prop-
erly convened special
meeting as no written
or other notice was
given to certain mem-
bers of the executive
committee.

Mr Harris said a
requisition signed by
himself and four other
members of the ex-
ecutive committee call-
ing for a special meet-
ing of the executive
committee, had not
been accepted by Mr
Huntley because he did
not consider Mr Harris
an executive member.

"I believe that Mr
Huntley is not acting in
the best interests of
JMCEU but simply in
order to improve his
position on the Ex-
ecutive Committee of
JMCEU on which he
does not at present en-
joy a majority of sup-
port," Mr Harris said.

"The aim of his un-
constitutional action
has been to remove me
and to replace me with
Miss Phillips who is one
of his supporters. This
will give him a majority
on the executive com-
mittee.

"Furthermore, the
holding of such a meet-
ing will create ill-feel-
ing in JMCEU as many
of my supporters, who
are blue-collar workers."

CSO: 4700/1877

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED LABOR UNREST DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Boycotts"]

[Text]

WE DON'T like present developments in the labour field one bit.

The Eastern Cape has been hit by sporadic strikes of Black workers in car plants there.

The workers themselves are suffering. Shopkeepers have noticed a marked fall-off in their turnovers, in repayments on hire purchase, and in trade.

Some major firms are cutting back on development plans or threatening to build plants in areas where the unions are not so militant or the workers are not so easily persuaded to strike.

We are aware that the strike weapon is a powerful political one — that it is being used not only to get higher wages but to demonstrate how the Blacks can get other demands accepted.

There is a relatively new development that also causes concern — it is the use of boycotts and boycott threats to ensure compliance with union demands.

A strike at warehouses and stores of a well-known retail chain has been settled. A Black radical organisation issued a statement afterwards hinting that it might have called a boycott of the stores if the dispute had remained unresolved.

There have already been boycotts of a food firm and of a chocolate and sweet manufacturer in support of workers' grievances, or to get dismissed workers reinstated.

Nasty business

It is a nasty development, since it means that employers are held to ransom — settle or we will boycott your stores/products/services.

By contrast, White unions which do not get satisfaction take disputes to arbitration, or use other channels for dealing with their grievances.

We cannot recall any of them boycotting any firm because they did not get the increases in pay or improvements in conditions they wanted.

Strike, yes, where it is legal, but boycott, no.

Furthermore, to engage in boycotts as a result of workers' disputes endangers the livelihood of workers even after disputes are settled, because the image and business activities of boycotted firms can be irreparably harmed.

There is also no end to the boycott process. Servicemen want to boycott a tobacco firm because it sponsored cricket run by an organisation which has helped to keep South African sportsmen isolated.

Threats by radicals forced soccer chiefs and sponsors to call off an international soccer team's South African tour.

Sponsors are becoming wary about involving themselves in helping sport because radicals may boycott their products or services if they sponsor tours and teams which the radicals do not approve of. In the end, it is sport that suffers even more than the sponsors and their products.

Foolish

If we were boycott-minded, we could name some firms which fall over backwards to placate the radicals, to the point even of appointing them to their staff. But what purpose would we achieve if we supported counter-boycotts, saying that those firms which kowtowed to radicals should be boycotted by Whites who feel

the firms' response is helping to give radicals a power they do not deserve to have?

Such a move on our part would be foolish, despicable and counter-productive. And radicals, whoever they are, should also appreciate that they do more harm than good by indulging in blackmail of this kind.

For in the end, workers, sportsmen and sponsors are all harmed, one way or another, and there is no end to the ill-feeling that is aroused.

We'd hate to think that boycotts might be made illegal — we have enough suppressive laws as it is — but we are sure that if boycotts grow, there will be a move to get them banned.

And that would be just as bad as the present situation.

CSO: 4700/1877

SOUTH AFRICA

FOUR HUNDRED DOCK WORKERS FIRED IN PORT ELIZABETH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

PORt ELIZABETH. — Four-hundred Port Elizabeth dockworkers were dismissed on Wednesday, an SA Transport Services (Sats) spokesman said yesterday.

The workers, part of a work force of 1 100 dockers, had been fired after refusing to "work normally," he said.

A spokesman for the General Workers' Union, however, said workers were under the impression that all GWU members who were involved in the go-slow — about 900 — had been dismissed.

GWU members started a go-slow on Monday in a bid to force Sats to hold talks with the union on working conditions.

On Wednesday, several workers on the morning and afternoon shifts were dismissed and — watched by Reac-

tion Squad policemen in camouflage uniform — put in buses and police vehicles and taken to the Black residential areas under police escort.

A Sats spokesman said the workers had been given an ultimatum to work normally or be fired. They had refused to continue working.

Those who lived at the hostel in New Brighton had been taken there and others had been dropped at central points.

He said they would be paid all money owed to them today at pay points outside the harbour and those who were migrant workers would be returned by train or bus to Ciskei or Transkei.

Stevedores met representatives of stevedoring companies in Port Elizabeth yester-

day to discuss the sacking. It is feared they could strike in support, bringing harbour operations to a standstill.

The secretary of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr A Jansen, expressed concern about the situation.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said the Government would work for a "stabilisation" of the situation, but gave no indication of what steps he would take.

He told a Press conference it was not policy to comment on industrial unrest while it was in progress.

The Government's advice to the private sector was that it should keep talking to the unions, even if they were not registered, but declined to comment on Sats' consistent refusal to talk to the GWU.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1877

PRETORIA STUDENTS REJECT DECISION TO OPEN CAMPUS TO ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

STUDENT Leaders at Pretoria University yesterday rejected a decision of the university's council to open the campus to other races, including Blacks, on a selective basis "and strictly on merit."

The Rector and Vice-chancellor of the university, Professor D M Joubert, said the decision had been made by the university's highest executive body, its council.

But he appealed for the concession not to be seen or treated in a "sensational" way.

He said the concession did not mean large-scale integration at non-academic level and that it would apply mainly to post-graduate students.

"It does not mean that we are ditching our tradition as a primary Afrikaans-medium institution or that the university will de-

viate from its traditional principles.

"Tukkies will continue to keep its Afrikaans, White character," Prof Joubert said.

Application

It had been decided to make the decision as a result of increasing applications from members of other race groups for post-graduate study.

Leaders representing various factions at the university decided after a noon meeting to notify the university's executive of their "dissatisfaction" with the move.

A formal statement signed by two campus leaders — one of them the chairman of the Conservative Party at the university — was later released.

It was signed by Mr Roelf Odendaal and Mr Kallie Roos. Mr Odendaal said his party affiliation had nothing to do with the declaration and the decision had been taken by a "broad spectrum of student leaders".

The move was opposed on four principles.

Consulted

- That the university hierarchy had not consulted the students or student body about its intention to throw open the university to other races;
- The decision was directly opposed to the decision of tukkie leaders, taken at a meeting of Students Representative Council house committees earlier this year.
- The wording of the formal statement on the decision by the university's Rector and Vice Chancellor, Prof Joubert was "vague and unclear" and

- The decision contained a threat to the inherent and traditional character of the university.

Yesterday afternoon a petition began to circulate on the university

campus soliciting support for a mass protest meeting to be held either on Monday or Tuesday.

In his statement, Prof Joubert said Pretoria University was traditionally for White students. But students of other language groups had always been welcome on the campus — 16 percent of the university's present enrolment (2 700) was made up of students with other languages, including Chinese and Japanese.

Through the years the university council has applied its own policy in close relation to the policy of the authority.

"Consequently, when there was a need for veterinary training for Coloureds and Indians, which Medunsa could not meet, it was decided to open this faculty here to undergraduates from these groups,"

Prof Joubert said.

Standard

The selection process for students of other races was of exactly the same high standard as that applied to White students.

It had also been traditional at the university to give all possible help to universities serving the Coloured population groups, particularly the University of the North.

Through the years the university had kept its promise to the original rector of that university, the late Professor W M Kgare, to help, particularly at post-graduate level.

"Under the new policy the university shall in special cases — where merited and the bona fides are not doubted — enrol students of other race groups.

"But Tukkies will continue to be Tukkies — as it has been known through the years," Prof Joubert said.

CSO: 4700/1878

SOUTH AFRICA

DEAN NKOANE MADE BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, received an unusual birthday present at the weekend when he was elected Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East two days before he turned 52.

Father Nkoane, who became the second black dean of Johannesburg's biggest and wealthiest parish in 1976, will be consecrated at a ceremony to be held at St Mary's Cathedral on October 28.

The first black dean of Johannesburg was Bishop Desmond Tutu, who was elected Bishop of Lesotho in 1976.

In an interview with The SOWETAN yesterday, Bishop Nkoane, a former student of St Peter's in Rosettenville, said he was dissatisfied with the role played by the church in matters relating to the future of South Africa.

He said unless the

church realised the crucial role it could play in ensuring a just and peaceful future for the people of South Africa, it would be guilty of betraying its vocation.

"I am not saying the church is not doing anything admirable, but I feel that it could still do a lot more than it is at the moment. The church in our country seems to be overwhelmed by initiatives and the influence wielded by secular and political forces."

Of his election as bishop, Father Nkoane said he hoped the new position would not deprive him of the valuable contacts he had made as a Dean of Johannesburg.

"I doubt if the work of any bishop would be more challenging than that of being the dean of Johannesburg.

"I hope I shall be able to prepare and build up a South Africa which I know from practical experience to be a possibility," he said.

CSO: 4700/1878

SOUTH AFRICA

FOUR NAT DELEGATES REJECT REFORM PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.

— Four delegates to the congress of the Free State national Party yesterday voted against a motion approving the guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation as approved by the party's federal congress in Bloemfontein recently.

Those who voted against the motion were Ds Japie de Vos, his son Mr Japie de Vos, Mr C Schutte of Thaba Nchu and former MP, Mr Arrie Schlebusch.

After the vote had been taken Mr Schutte and Mr Schlebusch indicated that they would abide by the majority decision taken by the congress, although certain aspects of the proposals still concerned them.

Mr Schutte said he wished to have further discussions with the

party leadership and if, after these, he still had reservations, he would resign from the party.

Ds De Vos opposed a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Cabinet and Government for their handling of party policy and in their leadership.

In a debate marked by shouts of "skande" and "throw him out," Ds De Vos, chairman of the Hou Koers branch in the Bloemfontein North constituency, said he could not support the motion in its entirety as parts of it dealt with aspects of the party's new constitutional proposals to which he was opposed.

Support for the motion, put to the congress in the Bloemfontein City Hall immediately before scheduled discussion of the new proposals, would mean support for the proposals, he said.

The party's provincial chairman, Mr Kobie Coetsee, referred to a report in a morning

newspaper stating that Ds De Vos had planned an attack on the proposals yesterday.

The report said he had expressed his views in an eight-page memorandum distributed to delegates on Wednesday.

Mr Coetsee said the memorandum did not deal with the NP proposals as such at all, but was an attack on the party leadership and the decision-making process.

The memo said the Prime Minister and his Government had to be propped up "on the crutches of motions and manipulations."

The provincial leader, Dr Nak van der Merwe, proposed a motion that the congress reject, with contempt, efforts by people to abuse the congress's procedure.

Mr Gert Terblanche, MP for Ds De Vos's constituency, dissociated himself from what he called "this propaganda-piece" and said it was nothing other than a calculated attack on the party's leaders and their proposals.

He said Ds De Vos had abused his position

as a delegate to the congress and called on him to repudiate the memo.

Ds De Vos said he stood by every word in the memo and could not support the motion. To support it as it stood would make a farce of congress procedures.

The motion moved by Dr Van der Merwe was unanimously approved and it was decided that Mr De Vos could take part in discussion of the new proposals themselves.

The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, said the Government did not at present see the need to hold a referendum on its new constitutional proposals.

He was responding to a statement professor Johan Strauss, who said the new proposals appeared to be a drastic deviation from the status quo and that Mr Botha had said he was prepared to call a referendum if the new proposals differed drastically from past proposals.

"Naturally our proposals are a drastic deviation from the status quo," the Prime Minister said.

He had stated he would call a referendum if the proposals differed drastically from NP principles.

"They do not differ in principle from our 1977 proposals," Mr Botha said.

"We have the power to hold a referendum and we don't know what might happen in future, but we do not see the need to hold a referendum now."

Full term

Mr Botha said the NP planned to govern for the next four years — the full extent of the period for which it had been elected.

Responding to a question on the future role of Blacks outside the national states, he said they were seen as part of their specific national groups and ways were being sought to bind them more closely to their national states.

However, they would also be involved in some way in the proposed confederation and would have say in confederal matters.

Inevitable

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said political reform was inevitable and could not be stopped.

The only questions were what form it should take and what method be used to bring it about and whether it would be orderly and peaceful and contribute to stability.

The only party capable of doing this was the National Party, because the alternatives of the parties opposing it had been tried and tested throughout the world and had failed, he said.

Answering questions put to him by delegates, Mr Heunis said the executive president would have to decide on matters of common interest to Whites, Coloureds and Indians and it was therefore necessary that these groups should all play a role in his election.-- SAPA

CSO: 4700/1878

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF FOOD, DEVELOPMENT IN LEBOWA REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

THE CRITICAL shortage of food and desperate lack of development facilities in malnutrition-ridden Lebowa, has attracted the evangelical World Vision "aid agency" to offer its assistance.

This follows recent newspaper reports of malnutrition and disease among thousands of children in the homeland.

A meeting recently took place between the agency's representatives and Lebowa's Minister of Health, Chief Marishana, when it was decided to initiate a pilot scheme just north of Seshego.

The representatives have promised a contribution of R1 000 minimum a month.

The area where the pilot scheme will start was recently surveyed by the Government, and it was revealed that 100 000 children suffer malnutrition.

A reliable clean water supply, supplementary feeding for undernourished children, nutrition and health care instruction for parents, the construction of toilets and an increase in the number of clinics are all desperately needed.

Chief Marishana has called a meeting of medical, agricultural and tribal authorities for the area around Knobel Hospital to meet with field workers to plan the initial project.

The agency has already appointed one of their top project workers Ds Daniel Sebe as co-ordinator for the

project. Two weeks ago, he took up office in Petersburg.

Dr Machupe Mphahlele of Lebowa, who brought the plight of his people to the notice of the Press, has welcomed the offer of aid: "This is the first opportunity we have had to work with a non-governmental organisation in dealing with matters of national need."

According to a spokesperson of the aid programme, the Lebowa situation was very similar to those they had faced in Kwa-Zulu, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

CSO: 4700/1877

SOUTH AFRICA

FARMERS CALL FOR INCREASED STATE AID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

FARMERS yesterday decided in Pretoria to demand a big slice of the Government's decentralisation expenditure cake in a bid, among other things, to stem the depopulation of the Platteland.

Meeting at the annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, farmers backed a motion proposed by Mr Edward Vorster, chairman of the Letaba Agricultural Union, that the Government be asked to provide similar incentives as those in its decentralisation policies to farmers.

Delegates to the congress agreed that industry was getting too big a slice of the decentralisation cake — some describing it as "favouritism" and "unfair" — and that agriculture should also get its share.

Mr Vorster, introduc-

ing his motion, said it was vitally important that the increasing depopulation of the Platteland be halted.

At the same time, he said, the Government's decentralisation policy had by no means been a resounding success.

On the labour front the picture for the next decade did not appear rosy either, he said.

In areas near the Black national states nearly 120 000 jobs would have to be created each year if it were intended to stop the Black flow to the metropolitan areas.

The provision of labour opportunities in the decentralised areas, however praiseworthy, was falling far below the need.

"All in all, the attempt to decentralise industry has not had the desired effect," said Mr

Vorster.

"With the rapidly increasing labour force it does not look as if it will be able to solve the problems of the future."

Agriculture could play a bigger role in providing labour opportunities, particularly by resuming the processing of its products — something which it had "scandalously" allowed to slip from its grasp.

If the farmer became more involved in the processing field he would be able to provide many more jobs.

To do this and expand agriculturally he could gainfully use some of the incentives of decentralisation given by the State — ranging from rail rebates and electricity perks to contributions to labour costs, housing, rent and transport subsidies.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE INVESTIGATE NORTH COAST CANE FIRES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN. — Police are investigating a North Coast doctor's claim that Tuesday's devastating cane fires were started deliberately by political activists who later shot an informer.

The doctor, who would not give his name, contacted a Durban newspaper to say he had treated a Black man who came to his house late on Tuesday night with a bullet wound in the left shoulder.

He said the man described how he was shot through the window of his house by one of a group of men.

He alleged the attack took place because he mentioned that saboteurs had been told to burn cane crops in the Umhlali area.

The doctor said: "The wound was not a serious one, but had definitely been caused by a bullet.

"The man said he was

afraid to go to the police for fear of reprisals. He believed other fires might be started."

Security police in Durban said they were investigating the allegations.

Police said there had been no report of a shooting incident on the North Coast on Tuesday night.

Yesterday sugar farmers held crisis meetings to discuss courses of action in the wake of the blaze which ravaged many of their farms.

Farmers face a race against time to bring in all the cane that can be saved. They will have to combine efforts to harvest as much as possible as soon as possible.

If it rains, farmers could be particularly hard-hit as the cane will deteriorate rapidly.

Mr Peter Gobel, of the Tongaat district, believed the loss could be as low as R380 000, provided the major task of getting partly dam-

aged cane to the mills quickly went off smoothly.

Huletts' estates will stop cutting cane to make labour available to gather cane on affected farms.

The managing director of Huletts, Mr Dick Ridgeway, expressed the company's concern at the losses to the growers.

Earlier it was thought the loss of cane could be as high as 200 000 tons.

A Huletts spokesman said 80 000 tons of cane which was badly burnt in the fire, which raged through farms in the Compensation and Umhlali districts, could still be milled.

The fire, fanned by strong winds, jumped 150m fire-breaks and ravaged about 15 farms.

It finally burnt itself out after weary farmers and their assistants had fought a day-long battle to try to control it.

Sapa reports that a pall of black smoke blotted out the sun over a vast area of the north coast as the blaze destroyed everything in its path.

Strong winds fanned flames to more than 10m high and hundreds of farm workers were forced to flee their homes.

The fire is believed to have started at 7.30 am near Upper Tongaat.

One bleary-eyed farmer, who had battled all day and had seen the inferno wipe out his entire farm was Mr D B Clode. "It's the fire of the century," he said.

"Whatever we do is of no consequence. It just doesn't help."

Another farmer, Mr Noel Margot, said: "I've been here 42 years and never have I seen a fire like this.

"It must be the worst fire in the history of the north coast."

CSO: 4700/1877

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SEPARATE EDUCATION--Bloemfontein--The Government's education policy, like its other policies, was based on separation, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerit Viljoen, said yesterday. He was responding to a resolution at the National Party's Free State congress requesting him not to permit schools in White residential areas to be used by other population groups. Dr Viljoen said the Government's policy remained that of separate schools for each population group in their own separate areas, run by their own separate educational authorities, although these would be co-ordinated to ensure uniformity. Stories that the Government was moving in the direction of mixed schools were "slanderous untruths" and those spreading them were not being critical of NP policy, but were libelling the NP's integrity. There were, the Minister said, certain rural areas that were losing their White inhabitants while the number of Black inhabitants was increasing. In certain cases, existing White schools stood empty while there were no schools for Blacks in the region. These schools were not, however, turned over for Black use for policy reasons but were used for other purposes. In some cases, however, rural areas had become so depopulated that White areas could no longer really be called White areas or where a school could no longer be said to be in the heart of the White area. In these cases, in order to save the cost of building a school for Blacks, it was possible that the existing school could be used by them after negotiations between the education authorities, provided their use would not be a hindrance to the resident White community.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1878

TOGO

BRIEFS

GRAIN TO BENIN--Within the framework of the relations of good neighborliness, friendship and solidarity that have always linked the Togolese Republic and the People's Republic of Benin, and that are always strengthened by the intertwining ties existing within the vast ECOWAS community, the Togolese Government has decided to grant 500 tons of grain to the Beninese Government for those people affected by floods which destroyed grain crops and dislodged thousands of persons this year. [Text] [AB071955 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1375

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TRAFFIC BAN, CURFEW--In Zimbabwe authorities have banned all traffic movements in (?northern) Matabeleland and imposed a dusk to dawn curfew on the area in southwestern Zimbabwe. Senior assistant commission [of police] Mr Abishai Chisenwa said that the moves have been taken in connection with the kidnapping of six foreign tourists last July. The traffic restrictions which apply to civilian vehicles only cover (?nearly) the whole of northern Matabeleland while the curfew extends further south into the plumtree area near the border with Botswana. [Text] [CA091737 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 9 Sep 82]

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